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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

GERMANY'S GOOD INTENTIONS

THE SINKING of the *Arabic* was taken as Germany's answer to our *Lusitania* notes by so large a portion of the American press and the demand for sharp action, perhaps the breaking of diplomatic relations, was so widely voiced that the friendly statements of the German Imperial Chancellor and Ambassador von Bernstorff came as something of a surprize. This surprize may not have in all cases been accompanied by that "great delight" which one German-American editor said he experienced, but the feeling of relief in Washington was at once shared by the press in all our chief cities. The Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* was glad to know that Germany's attitude was at least not to be one of flat defiance. The New York *World* became convinced that a peaceful settlement of the vexing problem arising out of Germany's submarine warfare was not only possible, but probable. In her Chancellor's declaration that in case a submarine commander were shown to have exceeded his instructions the Imperial Government would not hesitate to give complete satisfaction to the United States, and in her Ambassador's statement that "if Americans should actually have lost their lives this would naturally be contrary to our intentions," Germany has made a great concession, in the New York *Evening Post's* opinion. And similar hopeful expressions have appeared in the columns of such papers as the Boston *Globe*, Chicago *Tribune*, Atlanta *Constitution*, and Minneapolis *Tribune*. In fact, says the New York *Times*, "throughout the country, in the bosom of every American," these declarations have "awakened hopes which it would be most unwise for Germany to disappoint."

Little basis for such hope is, however, discerned by the New York *Tribune*, which observes that whatever defense the Germans may build up for the sinking of the *Arabic*, the real danger will remain "in that settled policy which is the cause of the German-American difficulties." Or, as the equally skeptical Chicago *Herald* puts it, "the floor of the ocean-bed is being paved with the good intentions of the German Government." Germany, says *The Herald*, "should realize that the time is past for regrets which are followed by further atrocities. . . . The dead of the *Lusitania*, the dead of the *Arabic*, were not, are not, and must not be the dead without a country." The crisis, admits the New York *World*, "is not due to any single overt act, but to a long series of transgressions which can not be reconciled with a disposition to respect the rights or the responsibilities of the United States." And *The World* further admits that the previous attitude of the German Government "inevitably raises doubts as to the sincerity of the Foreign Office in asking for time and consideration in dealing with the *Arabic* case." Yet, it adds—

> "Looking at the question solely from the standpoint of German interests, why should the Imperial Government desire a break with the United States? What would Germany gain that is commensurate with the inevitable losses?
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> "During six months of submarine warfare Germany has sunk three British passenger-ships carrying American passengers. One of these ships was transporting an infinitesimal amount of ammunition. The others had no ammunition. What military advantage did Germany gain by the destruction of these ships? What military advantage would be gained if in the next six months German submarines sank three more ships of the same class? Would even von Tirpitz regard that achievement as compensation for a war with the United States which would throw all the immense resources of this country into the scales on the side of the Allies? . . . . . .
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> "The conditions of peace are all contained in the President's notes, and they are not onerous. They involve no sacrifice of German honor or German rights. They involve no sacrifice of German military interests. They demand only the sacrifice of an obstinacy and a bad faith on the part of Berlin which have brought the two countries to the very verge of conflict."

There are, as several papers take pains to point out, several facts which should be clearly determined with the help, perhaps, of German explanations based on the reports of the submarine commander. For instance, asks the Philadelphia *Record*, "did the *Arabic* resist arrest, either actively or passively, by an attempt to ram the challenging German submarine or by an attempt at flight? Was the *Arabic* under convoy of British warships?" Possibly, admits the Boston *News Bureau*, "there exists some legal shelter for the German act—tho it be virtually impossible to discern a moral one." Germany's explanation, says the New York *Times*, "will have the most candid consideration." And, "if failing to explain, it shall disavow and offer reparation, our satisfaction will be very great."

Taking everything into consideration, the timing of the note and its spirit as well as its words, the New York *Evening Post* is convinced that the German Ambassador's communication, asking Secretary Lansing to give Germany a hearing and disavowing any intention of killing Americans, "represents a great concession by the German Government." And it says in an

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editorial which may be taken as representative of a large body of American opinion:

"It is a friendly, even an anxious, advance to the United States, with the most obvious desire to avoid a rupture. Whatever else the German rulers want or do not want, it is certain that they do not wish a breach with this country. . . . Even before we had asked for an explanation, it acted quickly in order to give one. Now, considering that it was the proud and hitherto unyielding German Government that did this; considering that its moving as it has done was quite out of line

CLIMBING DOWN.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

with what the German press had been saying that it would do; considering that its hurried and almost appealing approach to our Government was something unforeseen and which nobody could have predicted—what is the inevitable inference? At least this: that Berlin had come to believe the American President and the American people in dead earnest; that the sinking of the *Arabic* had caused a fresh reading of the explicit and ominous terms of the last *Lusitania* note; that the German Foreign Office had been plainly told by Ambassador Bernstorff, and other sources of information in this country, that it must indulge in no further illusions, and must do something at once to ease the strain. This has now been done; and the unexpected and conciliatory action of the German Government has, in our judgment, removed all immediate fear of war, and has put the case of the *Arabic* in the way of diplomatic settlement.

"Of course, this is the barest beginning. The door has merely been opened. But it is evident that our Government can pass through it, and find sound footing beyond. It can take the German note and make it the basis for some very definite inquiries. You say that you have 'deep regret' for the loss of American lives on the *Arabic*. Does this mean that you admit liability for an unwarranted and unlawful act? You inform us that the killing of Americans on a British passenger-ship was contrary to your intentions. Are we to understand by this that you have tacitly changed your policy? Have you issued orders to your submarine commanders not to repeat the crime of the *Lusitania*? Are you prepared to give us assurances that nothing of the kind will happen again? Such questions will undoubtedly now be asked by our Department of State. They follow naturally upon the German note—are, indeed, almost directly invited by it. But the proceedings may still be between two friendly Governments. The great opportunity for skilled diplomacy remains.

"In what has already occurred it is no exaggeration to say that there is a marked triumph for American diplomacy. It is also a fine vindication of the patient firmness with which President Wilson has set himself to the upholding of American rights. . . . Germany has been led to drop her Prussian manner, and to display the greatest anxiety to do everything possible to keep at peace with the United States. And this has been brought about not by the President's breathing out threatening and slaughter, but by his steady and solemn insistence upon the law, upon humanity, upon our national principles."

STRAIT-JACKETING HAITI

THE SHORT AND ABRUPT manner of the Wilson Administration toward the Republic of Haiti, it is remarked, indicates that, however much we may depend on moral suasion in the case of adolescent Mexico, small-boy Haiti is evidently going to receive, if not corporal punishment, at least the strictest sort of discipline. Altho in the main the proposed "protectorate" receives the enthusiastic approval of our editors, a few critics, among them the New York *Evening Post*, find our action a bit discourteous, and rebuke us, when the new President is "hardly warm in his chair," for notifying him "that he must sign the convention instanter," and declares this "more like bullying than helping." But other editors, waiving the abruptness of our demands as an unpleasant necessity, see only beneficial results to be gained. It is pointed out that a financial protectorate over the turbulent country, with a strong hand on the customs-revenues, will result practically in the extermination of grafting revolutionists. A similar scheme has worked well in Santo Domingo, and now, as the New York *Telegraph* reflects, "Haiti will enjoy the same advantage, and her people will be the principal beneficiaries. Only the politicians will suffer." "There is no likelihood that the plan will be defeated," *The Times* asserts confidently, and points out with satisfaction that even Middle-Western members of Congress will find no opportunity here to suspect "that 'Wall Street' can derive profits from it." That our Government "has done well, both for Haiti and the United States," is the opinion of the Boston *Transcript*, to which a fourth New York paper, *The World*, adds that it is a duty "the United States has long faced. It is not a pleasant task, but evidently it must be performed. And there is nobody else to do it."

The convention submitted to the new Haitian President, General Dartiguenave, and his Council, as summarized in the press, provides principally that:

"1. A Haitian receivership of customs shall be established, under American control, which shall include an American Administrator-General of Customs and an American collector in charge of the customs-house at each port.

"2. A native Haitian rural and civic constabulary is to be established under the command of American officers.

"3. Through its customs-control the United States shall govern absolutely all expenditure of public moneys to the extent necessary to prevent speculation and safeguard the interests of the American people.

"4. Haiti shall cede no portion of her territory to any nation but the United States.

"5. All revolutionary forces are to be disarmed.

"6. The convention is to run for a period of ten years.

"The American demands further recite that revenues collected by Americans temporarily in charge shall be distributed in the following order of precedence:

"1. To pay American employees.

"2. To settle Haitian bonds.

"3. To defray expenditures for which appropriations are made under the budget."

The attitude of the Government is made explicit in the public statement authorized by Secretary Lansing, in which he refers to the arrangement as a "protectorate":

"We have only one purpose—that is, to help the Haitian people and prevent them from being exploited by irresponsible revolutionists. These are not properly revolutions; they are unorganized enterprises which invoke no question of principle, and they are ruining the country. While they are in progress people are starving in the streets of Port au Prince because they can not secure the supplies of food which abound in the country. Things have been going from bad to worse, and something must be done.

"The United States Government has no purpose of aggression and is entirely disinterested in promoting this protectorate. We have not even asked for Mole-Saint-Nicholas. The arrangement, of course, would have to be considered by the United States Senate for approval."

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Washington, we are informed in a New York *Times* dispatch, takes two exceptions to the convention: "in responsible circles" it is believed that the document should incorporate some form of the "Platt amendment," and should provide for a longer protectorate than ten years. In the latter regard, according to this writer—

"Students of the Haitian situation are of the opinion that the convention should run for at least a generation, and there are some Haitians who feel that fifty years would be a better period for the American protectorate."

Meanwhile, in Haiti itself much discontent with the proposals is manifest, but, we are told, this is mainly among the followers of General Bobo and others who reveal revolutionary tendencies. With the financial provisions the merchant population are more than pleased, beholding the prospect of some domestic stability ahead. As to the other provisions, one Joseph Justin, a highly educated Haitian, of considerable prominence here as well as in his own country, may be quoted in his declaration that there is "only one hope of bringing Haiti in line with the progress of civilization—and that is by obtaining the protection and aid of the United States."

TWO RAILROAD-RECEIVERSHIPS

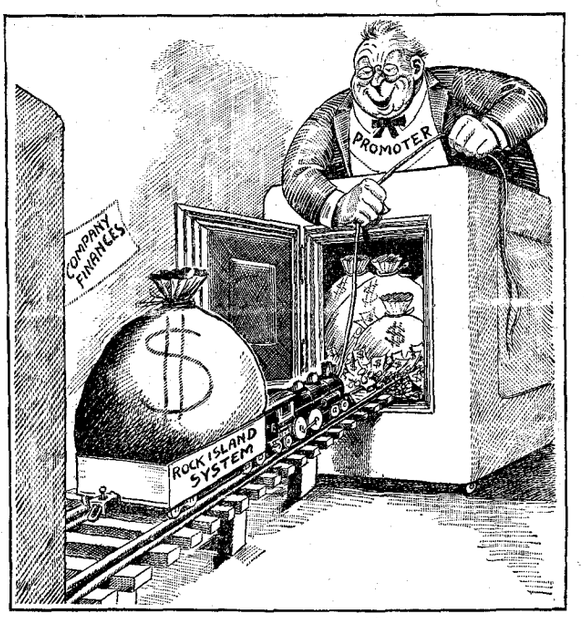
THERE WERE EXHIBITED two "shocking examples of misuse of railway opportunity and bad finance," as one writer puts it, when on successive days the Missouri Pacific passed into a receivership and the Interstate Commerce Commission handed down its report on the bankrupt Rock Island. But shocked as we may be, declares the Springfield *Republican*, there is this blessing to come from these bankruptcies: "the long trail of incapacity or villainy, over which the managements have marched, has ended, and the regeneration of the roads, under the direction of the courts, should be complete and permanent. In the new era, the much-decried Government regulation should at least prevent the recurrence of the errors and the vicious practises of the past." In the case of the Missouri Pacific, the press generally hold the "trail of incapacity or villainy" to have ended some years since, and consider the present management, which is merely reaping the fruits of the misdeeds of an earlier day, capable under the direction of the courts of establishing the prosperity of the system. But the "looting of the Rock Island" is not, as *The Republican* points out, an "old scandal," for "the sharp practise extended down to the receivership-proceedings of last spring, when the Rock Island road was forced into a receivership by trickery and with no compelling necessity arising from its financial condition, shocking as it was." "It is revelations like this that prevent friendly relations between the public and their roads," says the New York *Evening Post*. There is now, as the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* remarks, "additional confirmation of the popular view that the financial troubles of the transportation-interests have small relation to the question of rates." The Rock Island, observes the Minneapolis *Journal*, "now takes its place alongside of the New Haven as the victim of those who should have conserved and guarded it." And we read in the Chicago *Tribune:*

"The Rock Island Railroad holds the distinction of being the one victim of practically all the known forms of corporate sin in American institutions. The country has had separate examples of mismanagement, misrepresentation, unconscionable watering of 'securities,' secret gratuities, and wanton betrayal of the fiduciary trust placed in directors. But the Rock Island has suffered from one and all at the same time.

"The lowering of rates and the passing of unreasonable operating orders only drove the Reid-Moore syndicate to the most desperate methods, ending in the bankruptcy collapse. It was the only plan open to unload their holdings at a profit. An 8,000-mile railroad was ruined, and the wreckers are at large, all the richer for their cunning. There is no certainty that the smart lawyers have not been able to keep the entire manipulation within the law.

"About all the public gets is a bill for repairs and a warning."

In its official words of warning the Interstate Commerce Commission goes on record as saying that the history of the Rock Island "emphasizes the need of railway directors who actually direct." The Commission concludes that "a director who submits blindly to the exploitation of his company is a party to its undoing," and should be "held responsible to the same



HEAVY TRAFFIC ON THE MAIN LINE.
—Donnell in the St. Louis *Globe Democrat.*

extent as if he had been a principal instead of an accessory before the fact"; that "it should be just as grave an offense for an official of a railway to be faithless to his trust for financial gain as it is for an elected official of the Government to betray his trust for money-reward," and that the Rock Island furnishes fresh proof of the need for laws directing regulation of the issuance of railroad-securities.

In 1902, the report notes, Rock Island stock sold at more than $200 a share; "in 1914 the shares had fallen to $20, and the road is now in receivers' hands"; yet the road's earnings have steadily increased. In 1902 a syndicate which controlled the board of directors formed two holding-companies by means of which they were able to dominate completely the affairs of the road. It appeared to be their idea "that it was no concern of the public what became of the corporate funds so long as the rates were reasonable." And the report, to quote a press summary, "details losses to the railroad aggregating $25,000,000 since 1901, this total including $1,000,000 that was paid as 'gratuities or contributions' to officers and directors. In addition, the railway company paid to financial institutions, in connection with the issuance of bonds, commissions aggregating more than $1,600,000 and suffered discounts of more than $17,700,000." The amount of gains, says the Commission, "accruing to W. B. Leeds, D. G. Reid, W. H. Moore, and J. H. Moore through their control and manipulation of the railway company is probably not ascertainable. Reid, when interrogated with a view to ascertaining his profits from the various transactions, explained that he always burned his books at the end of each month." Finally, it is asserted that the application for a receivership was "not a bona-fide proceeding to collect a debt, but one instituted to carry out the purposes and schemes of the syndicate controlling the railway."

Severe as is this arraignment, the conservative New York *Journal of Commerce* upholds it heartily, saying:

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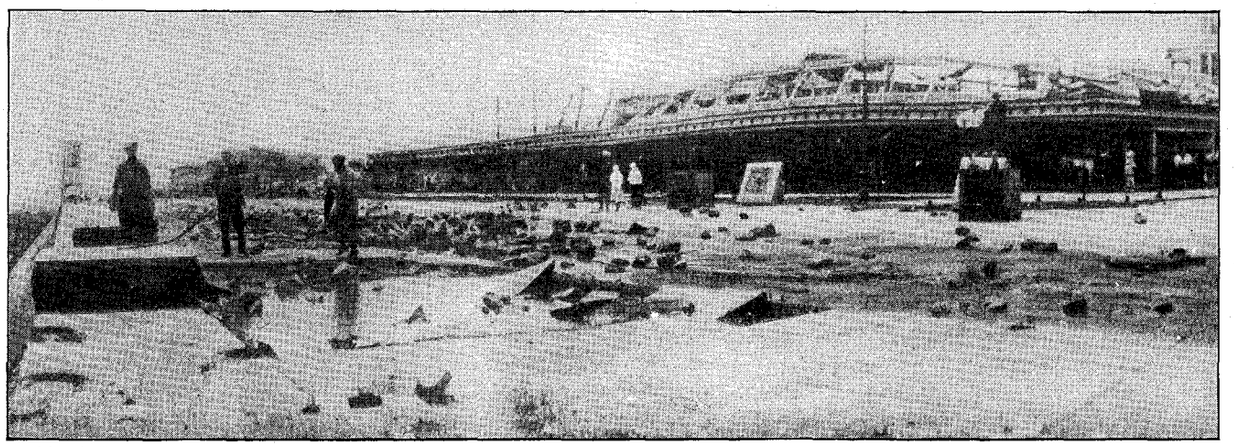

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THE SEA-WALL THAT SAVED GALVESTON.

In the hurricane of August 16 and 17, the sea-wall built after the storm of 1900 prevented complete disaster. But the waves piled over the obstacle in many places with such force as to dislodge from their bases on the wall heavy stone monuments like those shown in the picture and carry them across a wide street. This storm was severe along the whole Texas coast, and was followed by torrential rains in the Mississippi Valley.

"Public interest demands that the members of the syndicate which the Commission charges with the looting of the treasury of the railroad and with deliberate misrepresentation of its condition should be held to a direct criminal responsibility. Nor should the dummy directors, whose respectable names were used to divert attention from the operations of the inner circle of conspirators, be absolved from the penalty of acts to which they were accessory."

"The men who grew rich at the expense of Rock Island stockholders, and looted a prosperous road," indignantly cries the St. Louis *Republic*, "ought to be put into convicts' suits. They ought to eat prison-food, to sleep in cells, and to work for the State—a thing they have never done thus far in their worthless lives." And it seems to the St. Louis *Republic* that "a rapacious magnate stript of the gains of which he has swindled his stockholders, and undergoing physical penalties, would be a gratifying spectacle calculated to mollify the popular resentment of railroad-robbery." There were two recommendations made by the Commission, which the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* approves: the enforced responsibility of directors and public supervision over the issuance of railroad stocks and bonds. The New York *World* finds in the Rock Island case the third great argument for the latter plan to be posted upon the national bulletin-board within brief memory:

"The New Haven was wrecked by excessive capital issues either alien to the business of railroading or for properties and purposes without equivalent value. The Frisco system was wrecked by excessive capital issues for properties in which its officials were interested. The Rock Island was wrecked by excessive capital issues which were even used to pay gratuities of a million dollars to high-salaried officials and which brought a loss to the company of at least a score of millions in reckless investments.

"The days of open stock-watering by railroads are nearly over. But the days of masked stock- and bond-watering, which is worse, are still with us. The shipping and traveling public has an admitted interest in making railroad-securities honest. Perhaps the owners and creditors of railroads, in the light of these cases, may come to see that they also have an interest in making the securities honest. The way to this end is to bring the Interstate Commerce Commission into supervision of all railroad capital issues."

The Missouri Pacific, as the Springfield *Republican* and several other papers note, was "bankrupt beyond a doubt." It was without funds to meet interest-payments of $2,000,000, a reorganization plan had fallen through, and a receivership, says the St. Louis *Republic*, "was literally the last resort, in striking contrast with the Rock Island comedy." But, we read in a statement issued by a committee of bondholders and stockholders, "it is hoped that the period of receivership will be of short duration and that the delay and expense incident to receivership and foreclosure will be reduced to a minimum by the prompt deposit of securities with the various depositaries to the end that the system may soon be returned to its owners with its credit reestablished, and with funds provided for its future requirements, so that it may take the place to which it is entitled among the strong and prosperous railroads of the country." Benjamin F. Bush, President of the Missouri Pacific and the Iron Mountain, has been appointed receiver for both roads. He says:

"The condition which necessitated this receivership was beyond my control. The indebtedness of the property in large measure was created before my connection with the companies. While the physical condition of the properties has been materially bettered within the last four years, it has been impossible to create a financial condition indispensable to their preservation without a receivership."

In St. Louis, the headquarters of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain System, the newspapers assert their confidence in President Bush, and are optimistic over the future of the roads. The Federal receivership, says *The Globe Democrat*, "simplifies matters, insures the preservation of the unity of the system, and offers hope of a reorganization which could not be voluntarily effected." The territory served by the system will find its interests guarded, and the physical condition of the property will be maintained at a high standard. Sympathy, indeed, "is due stockholders and security-owners who may lose large sums through the reorganization, but this is unavoidable." *The Republic* asks its readers to remember that the Missouri Pacific property was never in such good condition as now, and that "there is more business to be done in Missouri Pacific territory than ever"; hence "the troubles of the road must in the nature of things be transitory." What wrecked the Missouri Pacific, declares *The Republic*, "was a combination of the debt inherited from the improvident Gould management and insufficient rates enforced by Commissioners and State legislatures." *The Star* comes to a similar conclusion, and, like *The Republic*, seems not averse to higher freight-rates in Missouri. But it occurs to *The Post Dispatch* to ask:

"When railroads go bankrupt through wasteful and plundering overcapitalization, wouldn't it be better to squeeze the water out of the securities than to raise the rates to pay for the robbery? There would be no limit to rate-raising for plunder-purposes."

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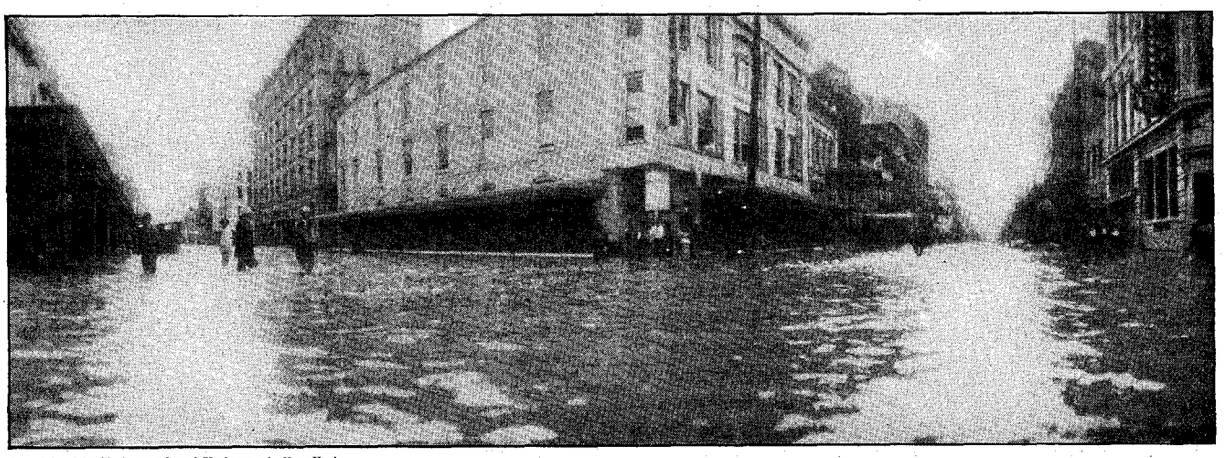

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GALVESTON'S FLOODED STREETS.

The storm that flooded these streets three feet deep caused a destruction of property worth $10,000,000, broke through the causeway connecting the island city of Galveston with the mainland, thus cutting off all communication for several days, and was responsible for the loss of 14 lives in the city. The Texas hurricane, with its resultant floods and fires, took a toll of some 200 lives in the entire devastated area.

COTTON AS CONTRABAND

GREAT BRITAIN REVERSES her policy and raises a "very large question for settlement" with the United States by putting cotton on the list of absolute contraband. So think the Chicago *Herald* and various other journals, including the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, which sees in England's action another proof that "the belligerents have amended the proverb to read that 'necessity knows no international law.'" In the announcement issued by the British Government, as reported in cable dispatches, we read that "while the circumstances might have justified such action at an earlier period, His Majesty's Government are glad to think that local conditions of American interests likely to be affected are more favorable for such a step than they were a year ago, and, moreover, His Majesty's Government contemplate initiation of measures to relieve as far as possible any abnormal depression which might temporarily disturb market-conditions." But the Chicago *Herald* is imprest by the fact that Great Britain sets a precedent which "threatens to put our great export staple—the principal single item in our settlement of international trade-balances—henceforth at the mercy of any and every belligerent Government in the world." Therefore we must stand up for "the non-contraband or, at least, the strictly conditional contraband character of cotton," asserts *The Herald*, adding that, "some day even Great Britain may be glad we declined to acquiesce in her putting cotton definitely in the same category with arms and ammunition." In line with this intimation is the statement of the New York *World* that "with cotton open to contraband-declaration, the exigencies of war on the sea would expose Great Britain to industrial dangers which might be fatal." England can not have forgotten Lancashire in Civil-War days, observes this journal, "when tens of thousands of idle and starving workmen threatened a revolt," and it adds that "whatever the present injury proves to be, the precedent established is one whose chief plague and injury in the look ahead will affect the makers of it." In the view of the Portland *Oregonian*, "by declaring raw cotton absolute contraband Britain has recognized the weakness of its blockade-policy against Germany," and "has assumed that questions of international law can be compromised between individual nations or between groups of nations." In this connection it is important to consider a statement issued to the press by the British Embassy at Washington, in which we read that:

"It is a misapprehension to suppose that the declaration of cotton to be contraband will further restrict those consignments of cotton to neutral countries which are proved to be exclusively destined for the normal consumption of those countries. The Embassy has no authority, however, to give any assurance as to the immunity of particular shipments, but under the procedure of international law relating to absolute contraband, evidence of ultimate destination will be necessary to the condemnation of cotton as lawful prize."

"The moderation of the comment on contraband cotton in many of the leading Southern newspapers" impresses the New York *Evening Sun*. While feeling runs high in some quarters, as an instance of the moderate view we may cite the statement of the Savannah *News*, which says that "the action of the Allies in declaring cotton contraband, both as to its news and its effect, has been largely discounted." Much "will depend upon the effect that the making of cotton contraband will have upon the price of cotton, and the provision the Allies make for assisting in the marketing of cotton in the neutral countries of Europe." Altho this journal thinks that making cotton contraband "will not greatly affect the amount of American cotton-shipments to the neutral countries of Europe," still it believes that "the action of the Allies will be resented and strongly objected to." In evidence of such a frame of mind we have the words of the Savannah *Press*, which says:

"But whatever may be the facts in the quarrel between England and Germany, the vital fact with us is that American trade is suffering and American cotton is being held up before it reaches its destination. . . . Cotton-movements are blocked, cotton-prices are deprest, and America makes an honest protest for the freedom of American trade."

Similarly minded, the Atlanta *Constitution* observes that "the South feels that it is entitled to the protection of the Government when a large part of the market for its basic staple is destroyed by any nation in violation of international law and without the justification of any precedent." The New Orleans *Item* calls the cotton-order "the last indignity" in Great Britain's "long, lawless invasion of neutral sea-rights." On the other hand, such journals as the Charleston *News and Courier*, the Charleston *Post*, the Columbia *State*, and the Mobile *Register* take a more tolerant view of the situation, which is summed up by the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* as follows:

"The comparative smallness of the present crop, the probability of a new record of war-consumption, with Great Britain and her allies supporting the market, show that there is no earthly reason why the South, aided by the Federal-Reserve system, should not obtain prices that will make those of last autumn look unreal."

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THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION REPORTS

WITH SCATHING EMPHASIS such words as "farce" and "fiasco" are uttered by some editorial observers in their characterization of the tripartite report of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, which "has now passed ingloriously into history" at the cost of "almost half a million dollars." As the commissioners are unable to agree, remarks the Indianapolis *News*, of course their recommendations will have "no weight with Congress." On the other hand, the Kansas City *Star* believes that the Commission's reports are "a sort of great charter of industrial democracy," and it tells us that "from these reports and these disagreements the political republic will be the better able to fashion a republic of better distributed wealth and a republic of industrial justice." Again, certain radical papers evince great satisfaction with the report of Basil M. Manly, Director of Research and Investigation, which is "in full accepted" by Chairman Frank P. Walsh and by John B. Lennon, James O'Connell, and Austin B. Garretson, who represented the employed on the Commission. Prof. John R. Commons and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who, with Chairman Walsh, represented the public, do not agree with his indorsement of the Manly report, and file one of their own. To the latter assent in part is given by R. H. Aishton, Harris Weinstock, and S. Thurston Ballard, who represented the employers, and who submit a dissenting supplemental report.

As an indication of the opinion of the radical press may be cited the remark of the Socialist New York *Call* that the Manly report is "great stuff" adapted for "excellent Socialist propaganda." No doubt the party will reprint the document, this journal adds, as will the American Federation of Labor, "so that it will be everywhere available." In contrast to this favorable notice is the observation of the New York *Morning Telegraph* that Mr. Manly's report is "a strange admixture of Socialism, Single-Tax argument, and Communistic drooling." Imprest with the fact that the three groups could not agree on a majority report, the Brooklyn *Eagle* characterizes this "failure" of the Commission as "a normal corollary of the false principle that underlay its original composition." And altho the opinions of the smallest group, this journal goes on to say, are "less radical than those of the Walsh group of labor-men, there is no disguising the fact that the middle-ground report is distinctly Socialistic." Clearly then, as between Socialism and Individualism on the Commission, "six members were Socialists and three [those representing the employing class] were Individualists."

Reproaches not a few are flung at Chairman Walsh's head for his tendency to "prosecute" instead of to "investigate," and the New York *Times* inquires "upon what and whose recommendation, solicitation, or guaranty was this passionate Red appointed to the Commission as one of its 'impartial' members, supposed to represent the general public?" The New York *Globe* thinks that "the sensational methods employed by Chairman Walsh—which suggest more the bullying tricks of the prosecuting attorney in a country community than the director of a national investigation of a serious social problem—added to the irrelevancy of much interesting material in the report and many economic theories held by various commissioners, will give the enemies of labor their opportunity to discount the whole work on the ground that it is partizan and unsound." We are left where we were before, this journal adds, "divided into parties on the basis of our sympathies and interests and striving to deal with the labor-problem by means of opinions where we need facts." But if the conservative press find fault with Chairman Walsh and his associates, quite different, as already noted, is the reception accorded their report by the Socialist New York *Call*, which says:

"Walsh and his associates are excellent dentists. They have provided us with a high-class set of teeth, officially guaranteed and warranted. Shall we use them on the capitalist beast of prey, or shall we decline to bite him and so encourage him to go on devouring us?

"The dentists and molar snatchers of the capitalistic press are already busy blunting and dulling the cutting-edge of these teeth. They refer to this report only to assail and deprecate it."

Among the various journals that regret the "failure" of the Commission is the Springfield *Republican*, which observes that "even the chaotic finale of the Commission's work, as shown in the divided reports and the charges of unfairness, reveals the character of the social and industrial upheaval which society seems to be experiencing in our time." Before the Commission was established, adds this journal, this was "the common conviction," and now it is simply deepened by the Commission's "convulsions in trying to master the subject." While the New York *Evening Post* "would not deny all value to the Commission's work," still it is bound to confess that when "one

PRUSSIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.
—Krawlec in the Chicago (Polish) *Dziennik*.

"DON'T YOU KNOW YOUR UNCLE SAM?"
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

IMPRESSIONS OF PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES.

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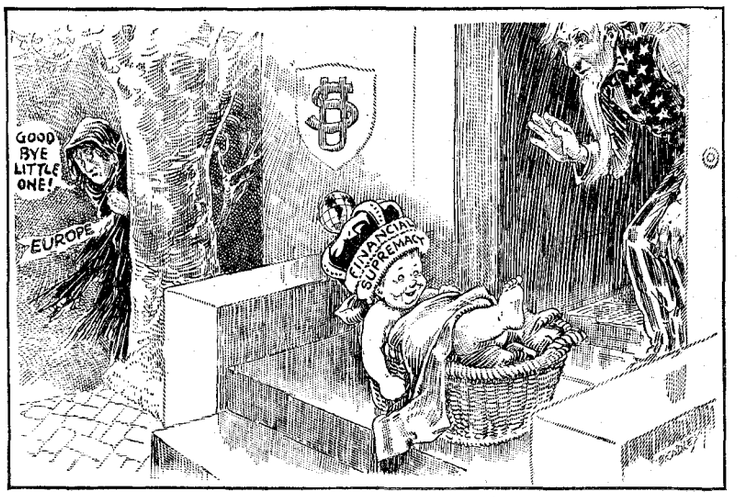

WHAT CAN HE DO BUT TAKE IT IN?
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

THE BOSS OF THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

CALLING ATTENTION TO OUR FINANCIAL POSITION.

takes up seriously the previous reports of the Commission and observes the confusion and bickering into which it has fallen at the end it is hard to resist the conclusion that the whole affair has been a fiasco." Then turning to the summary of the report issued to the press, *The Post* notes that it finds the causes of industrial unrest group themselves almost without exception under four main sources:

(1) Unjust distribution of wealth and income.
(2) Unemployment and denial of opportunity to earn a living.
(3) Denial of justice in the creation, in the adjudication, and in the administration of law.
(4) Denial of the right and opportunity to form effective organizations.

"Under the head of the unjust distribution of wealth," *The Post* points out, "the Manly report proposes the return to the people of all fortunes in excess of $1,000,000." Moreover, the report summarizes evidence to show that "forty-four families possess aggregate incomes totaling $50,000,000 a year, while between one-fourth and one-third of male workers in factories and mines, eighteen years of age and over, earn less than $10 per week, and only about one-tenth earn more than $20 per week." Continuing, *The Post* says:

"As a remedy the report urges 'the enactment of an inheritance tax so graded that, while making generous provision for the support of dependents and the education of minor children, it shall leave no large accumulation of wealth to pass into hands which had no share in its production.' The report suggests that a limit of $1,000,000 be fixt on the amount that shall pass to the heirs. It recommends that the revenue from this tax be reserved by the Federal Government for three principal purposes:

"(1) The extension of education.

"(2) The development of other important social services which should properly be performed by the nation.

"(3) Development, in cooperation with States and municipalities, of great constructive works, such as road-building, irrigation, and reforestation, which would materially increase the efficiency and welfare of the entire nation."

Among other recommendations of the Manly report noted by *The Post* are "vigorous and unrelenting prosecution to regain all land, water-power, and mineral rights secured from the Government by fraud"; "a general revision of our land-laws, so as to apply to all future land-grants the doctrine of 'superior use,' as in the case of water-rights in California, and provision for forfeiture in case of actual non-use"; and "the forcing of all unused land into use by making the tax on non-productive the same as on productive land, and exempting all improvements." Turning to the question of labor, the report recommends:

"That Congress should forthwith initiate an amendment to the Constitution providing in specific terms for the protection of the personal rights of every person in the United States from encroachment by the Federal and State Governments and by private individuals, associations, and corporations.

"That Congress immediately enact by statute or, if deemed necessary, initiate a constitutional amendment specifically prohibiting the courts from declaring legislative acts unconstitutional.

"That Congress should drastically regulate or prohibit private detective-agencies and private employment-agencies doing business in more than one State, employed by a company doing an interstate business, or using the mails in connection with their business.

"That the militia of the several States being subject to regulation by Congress, carefully drawn rules for their personnel, organization, and conduct in the field should be drawn up to insure their impartiality during industrial disputes."

Other recommendations relate to labor's right to form "effective organizations." That the "lives of millions of wage-earners are subject to the dictation of a relatively small number of men" is a charge of the report which, "on the testimony and evidence in the hands of the Commission," presents the following allegations, and urges action by Congress:

"Except, perhaps, for improvements in safety and sanitation, the labor-conditions of corporation-controlled industries are subject to grave criticism and are a menace to the welfare of the nation.

"In order to prevent the organization of employees for the improvement of working-conditions, elaborate systems of espionage are maintained by the larger corporations which refuse to deal with labor-unions, and employees suspected of union affiliation are discharged.

"The domination by the men in whose hands the final control of a large part of American industry rests is not limited to their employees, but is being rapidly extended to control the education and 'social service' of the nation.

"This control is being extended largely through the creation of enormous privately managed funds for indefinite purposes, hereinafter designated 'foundations,' by the endowment of colleges and universities, by the creation of funds for the pensioning of teachers, by contributions to private charities, as well as through controlling or influencing the public press."

"The Rockefeller Foundation's entrance into the field of industrial relations, through the creation of a special division," it is declared, "constitutes a menace to the national welfare to which the attention not only of Congress, but of the entire country, should be directed. Backed by the $100,000,000 of the Rockefeller Foundation, this movement has the power to influence the entire country in the determination of its most vital policy."

Turning then to the Commons-Harriman report we read that "the greatest cause of industrial unrest is the breakdown in the administration of labor-laws and the distrust of our municipal, State, and national governments on the part of a large portion

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of our people." This report is signed by Prof. John R. Commons and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, representing the public; and concurred in, with some exceptions, by Harris Weinstock, S. Thurston Ballard, and R. H. Aishton, representatives of the employers. "Recommendations for additional legislation," says the report, "would be futile until methods are provided for making enforceable laws now on the statute-books." But to remedy conditions the report recommends "the creation of a Federal Fund for Social Welfare, maintained by an inheritance tax on large fortunes, and administered by a Commission on Industrial Relations aided by an Advisory Council composed of representatives of employers and employees." The above-mentioned New York *Evening Post* calls attention to the notable fact that this report indorses foundations. We read:

"The report says that no legislation should be enacted that would abolish privately endowed institutions unless a substitute is provided. It points out that the proposed Federal Fund for Social Welfare would provide the means for doing many of the things being done or attempted by endowed foundations, and would be much more social and democratic.

"The report recommends a combination of the Irish and Australasian land-laws.

"On the Colorado situation the report says that a condition of feudalism exists in the mining-regions, but it decries any attempt to hold responsible any single individual. It emphasizes the fact that the whole situation in Colorado, West Virginia, and other places where industrial warfare has existed, is due to a system which can not be remedied by the public abuse of an individual. It recommends that corporations and labor-unions alike be removed from the control of politics."

In a supplemental report, Commissioners Weinstock, Aishton, and Ballard, representing the employers, say that they "find the alleged findings of fact, and, in a general way, the comments thereon made in the report of the staff of this Commission, under the direction of Mr. Basil M. Manly, which has been made part of the records of this Commission, without the indorsement, however, of the Commission, so manifestly partizan and unfair that we can not give them our indorsement." The dissenting Commissioners add that—

"The ideal day in the industrial world will be reached when all labor-disputes will be settled as a result of reason, and not as a result of force. This ideal day can be hastened if the employers, on the one hand, will earnestly strive to place themselves in the position of the worker, and look at the conditions not only through the eye of the employer, but also through the eye of the worker; and if the worker will strive to place himself in the position of the employer, and look at the conditions not only through the eye of the worker, but also through the eye of the employer.

"This, of course, means the strongest kind of organization on both sides. It means that employers must drive out of the ranks of their associations the lawbreaker, the labor-contract breaker, and the exploiters of labor. It also means that, in the interest of fairness, every board of directors of an industrial enterprise should have within its organization a committee for the special purpose of keeping the board of directors advised as to the condition of their workers. And it finally means that trade-unions must, in order to minimize the causes of industrial unrest, among other things remove the weak spots in unionism set forth herein, thereby hastening the day when employers will not longer fear to recognize and deal with unions, and when collective bargaining shall thus become the common condition."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THOSE Russian forts seem about as impregnable as a Georgia jail.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

WE see by the papers that they are rapidly getting the *Eastland* ready for another excursion.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE dollar will buy more foreign money now than ever in history, but, alas, less beefsteak and potatoes.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE rest of the Union will send no note to Georgia, but she will be held to a strict accountability, all the same.—*Columbia State.*

GALVESTON'S preparedness did not bring on a storm, but it saved the city when the inevitable happened.—*Philadelphia North American.*

INSCRIBED on the great seal of Georgia we find this sentiment: "Wisdom, Justice Moderation." How appropriate!—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE suspicion grows that President Wilson's views on votes for women depend entirely on whether the women get them or not.—*Boston Transcript.*

MORE than one Georgia home was proud and happy last night when father brought home a piece of the rope with which Frank was lynched.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE Rockefeller Institute may have discovered a preventive of cancer, but it will have trouble convincing Chairman Walsh.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

GERMANY has chosen to be deliberately unfriendly. But hyphenated residents will continue to insist that American newspapers should be strictly neutral.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE possibilities of the jitney continue to develop. In western Pennsylvania striking traction employees are operating a competing jitney service to bring the company to terms.—*New York World.*

THE English pound is becoming short weight.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE mayor of Atlanta does not intend to lose the mob vote if he can help it.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

THE only trouble with some of the peace propaganda that is being disseminated in this country is that it is likely to arouse a peaceful country to a state of belligerence against the propagandist.—*Nashville Banner.*

IT takes a Georgia mob to push the initiative, referendum, and recall to their logical limit.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

VON TIRPITZ has apparently taught his young men the "rule of the sea": Women and children first!—*New York Evening Sun.*

STOCK Market Deprest by *Arabic's* Sinking.—Head-line. The market is nearly human sometimes.—*Philadelphia North American.*

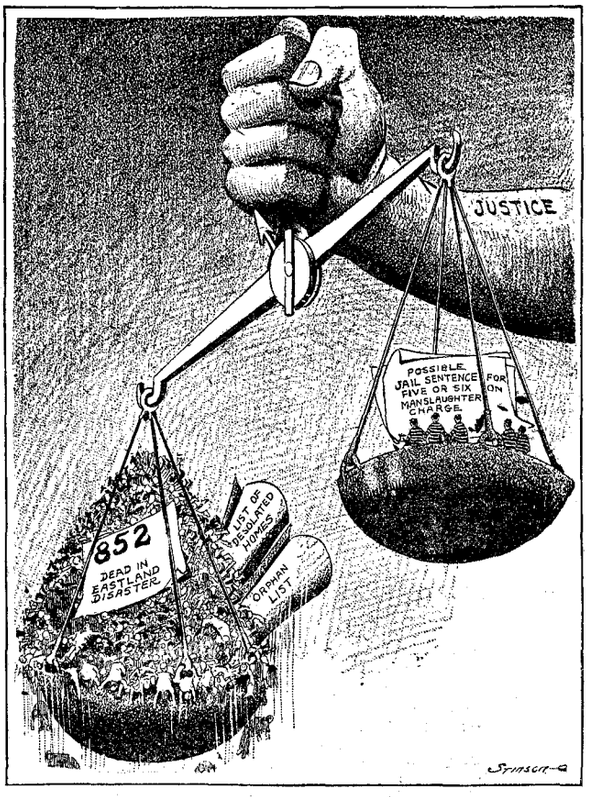
WHAT the people of Galveston can't understand is why those Italian peasants persist in living on the slopes of Vesuvius.—*Boston Transcript.*

IN Alabama they lynched three negroes accused of poisoning mules. The honor of mules must be protected, as they'd say in Georgia.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE Industrial-Relations Commission has made the interesting discovery that social unrest is due to a deplorable lack of tranquillity.—*Washington Herald.*

IT is to be hoped that the battleship named after the State of Georgia won't be among those sent down to Vera Cruz for moral effect on the Mexicans.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE twenty-five-cent increase in the price of coal indicates that the dealers have just heard about that seventy-five-cent cut ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission.—*Boston Transcript*



SOMETIMES TRYING TO BALANCE THE SCALES SEEMS FUTILE.
—Stinson in the Dayton *News.*

THE "EASTLAND" INVESTIGATION.

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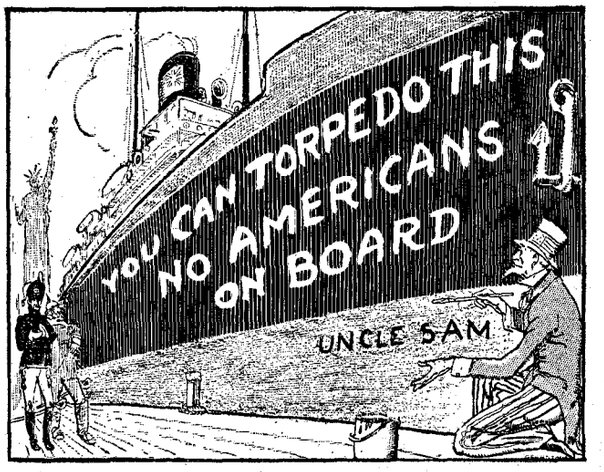
FOREIGN - COMMENT

FOREIGN VIEWS ON THE "ARABIC" CASE

A "FRESH HUMILIATION for America" is what the press of the Allied Powers see in the sinking of the *Arabic*. It is a little difficult to discover the views held by the organs of public opinion in Germany. These papers have merely referred to the fact in the briefest of news-paragraphs. Inspired comment appears in two semiofficial organs, the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* and the *Kölnische Zeitung*, expressing the wishes of the Government to preserve unbroken the normal friendly relations between Germany and the United States. While this, without doubt, reflects the desire of official circles to disavow the act as far as possible, the less complimentary views of a considerable and influential party find expression in the Krupp organ, the *Rheinisch-Westphälische Zeitung*, of Essen, which wrote, a few days before the *Arabic* sank:



A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.

UNCLE SAM—"Perhaps this is what these gentlemen expect me to do!" —© *Le Rire* (Paris).

"The possibility of a war with America has recently been publicly discust by certain officious persons, and had a calming effect on the presumptuous threats from Washington. Such exertions are unworthy of the German Empire. We have certainly sought no quarrel with America, but if the American Government holds the shield before help-seeking England, and threatens us with resistance, then our honor compels us to strike with a club of iron at this shield as well. We are well aware what fresh trouble would be prepared for our brethren abroad, what political effect might ensue, and what material losses we might have to endure; but what are all these things when weighed against the one thing—the surrounding of the British Isles with a swarm of submarines, and the sending of ship after ship thundering to the bottom until in London they are tired of such a struggle? We know that even to-day our submarine war could lead to quite different consequences if we wished to profit by it to the utmost. When once the day comes that we go the whole way, there will be no more attempts at extortion by note in London and in Washington."

These views are supported by the opinion of the Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, which, after a silence of some days, finally wrote:

"If it is true that a German submarine destroyed the *Arabic* and that American citizens thereby were accidentally drowned, this is a fresh justification of German warnings to foreigners not to enter the war-zone on board British ships, and of Germany's advice that they use neutral ships instead.

"It is extremely regrettable that the United States has entirely disregarded Germany's warnings, and tried by threats to cause Germany to give up submarine warfare, which is an impossibility. This doubtless is the unanimous sentiment of the German nation."

In England the opinion is generally exprest that the incident constitutes one of the "deliberately unfriendly" acts to which the President referred in his last note to Berlin, and most of the English editors expect that President Wilson will proceed to active measures.

The Manchester *Guardian*, however, is a little puzzled as to what effective action the President can take, and proceeds:

"That the Germans, in the middle of a controversy with the United States, should have repeated the offenses which are the subject of President Wilson's protest shows how little they are abashed by America's moral censures, or how little they are in awe of any possible action America may take. This is not strength, but insolence, which has always, by the just law of nature, brought down its retribution."

The London *Daily Chronicle* frankly hopes that America will join the Allies, and says:

"While messages from America suggest that it is very likely that President Wilson will break off diplomatic relations, they do not anticipate that the United States will make war. That is, of course, America's affair, but we may be permitted to doubt whether anything short of war will compel any respect from Germany. American intervention in the conflict on the part of the Allies would be a very serious factor. Not perhaps from a purely military point of view, but from that of finance and supplies. It might considerably hasten the final end, but a mere rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany, unless accompanied by substantial support to Germany's opponents, would cause no very tangible inconvenience to the offending nation, and is not the kind of argument to which it hitherto has shown the least inclination to defer. It would be interesting in that event to see how much further Germany would go along the path of wanton provocation."

President Wilson is now placed in such a position, says the London *Daily Mail*, that he can not avoid acting without a loss of dignity both to himself and his country, and *The Mail* goes on to say:

"Americans have wondered why no answer has yet been returned to the note they sent to Germany on July 23. They know now. The reply was given when a German submarine torpedoed the *Arabic*. Deeds in this, as in most cases, speak more loudly than words.

"The United States has been rightly reluctant to believe that Germany, in spite of all warnings and all appeals, would duplicate the *Lusitania* infamy, but with the sinking of the *Arabic* by the same means without warning and with complete indifference as to whether any American citizens were on board, Germany's determination to persevere in her piratical course can no longer be concealed. She has completely thrown off the mask. She is out simply and solely for murder."

Similarly, the London *Globe* urges the President to take a strong line, and thinks:

"If President Wilson remains quiescent under this latest outrage we shall despair of the United States, as we should despair of the future of a man who saw his children mauled by a mad dog and only wagged his finger at the infuriated beast."

The comment in France is not so emphatic as in England which is naturally more directly interested owing to the fact that the *Arabic* was flying the British flag. The Paris editors, however, are in substantial accord with their London colleagues in thinking that the sinking of the *Arabic* is Germany's answer to the Lansing note and that action on the part of the United

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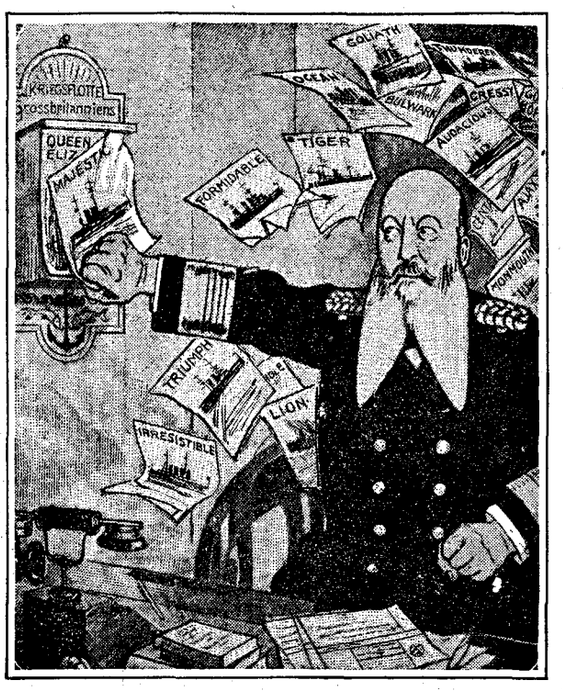
VON TEUFEL (to von Tirpitz)—"Allow me to confer the Sulfur Cross upon your Excellency!" —*Westminster Gazette* (London).



VON TIRPITZ—"And every day a *U*-boat's work is done." —© *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

OPPOSING ESTIMATES OF THE AUTHOR OF SUBMARINE WARFARE.

States is unavoidable. The Paris *Temps*, in an article headed "A New Outrage Against the United States," says:

"The Germans declared the *Lusitania* was torpedoed because it was carrying munitions to the Allies, but this excuse is not applicable to the *Arabic*. German infatuation seems to consider this new crime against transatlantic traffic can intimidate Americans. Admiral von Tirpitz desired to inaugurate the opening of the Reichstag by a new submarine victory over an enemy vessel of commerce aboard which were only non-belligerents and neutrals."

Another influential Paris paper, the *Journal des Débats*, holds similar views:

"Neither the reprobation of public conscience nor official protests and warnings appear to influence the German mind or incline the Berlin Government to modify the principles, contrary to all public law, which inspire its conduct of the war. The torpedoing of the *Arabic* is indeed one of those acts which it was declared at Washington would be considered 'deliberately unfriendly.'"

La Liberté and *Le Gaulois* take the view that the torpedoing of the *Arabic* is Germany's answer to the third *Lusitania* note, and expect that President Wilson will take speedy action. So, too, the *Figaro*, which says:

"The act is what the American Government termed 'deliberately unfriendly,' and must involve *ipso facto* consequences which President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing refrained from specifying, namely the immediate rupture of diplomatic relations. An immediate decision, without a demand for supplementary explanation, upon the official report of the facts seems the only possible satisfaction to American opinion. . . . . .

"Germany persists in her silence and continues her piracy. It is inadmissible that President Wilson will wait for a second *Lusitania* incident before deciding to act. American opinion would certainly not tolerate that."

As many of her sons travel to and fro across the Atlantic by way of New York, the action of the United States is being closely watched by Canada. The Toronto *Globe* asks:

"Will it be dishonored Peace? Will it be unavoidable war? President Woodrow Wilson confronts these two questions.

"If the various notes from the State Department at Washington were a 'bluff,' that 'bluff' is called. The American notes were not a 'bluff.' No man who knows President Wilson thinks they were a 'bluff.' They were the deliberate and serious expression of a downright conviction and a determined resolve."

ENGLISH VIEWS ON OUR BLOCKADE PROTEST

A LONG CONTROVERSY between the United States and Great Britain is prophesied by the English reviews before the question of neutral rights at sea is settled. Certainly the British Government has simplified the question by declaring cotton contraband, a step which the London *Nation* describes as "an adroit diplomatic strategy" which "may turn the American position." None the less *The Nation* is by no means blind to the gravity of the position, for it describes the controversy as one that "yields in importance only to our dealings with the Balkan States." It thinks, however, that there has been some blundering on the part of the British Government, for it goes on to say:

"The Washington note makes a firm declaration that it takes its stand on the hitherto established principles governing neutral trade in war-time, and can not recognize the modifications introduced by our Orders in Council, or the decisions of prize-courts based upon them. The concrete case which it argues is that of the American ship *Neches*, carrying a general cargo from Rotterdam, which was arrested and made to discharge the cargo, the property of American citizens, on the ground that the goods came originally from a port of Belgium under the German occupation. There was here no question of contraband, and Washington, when we speak of blockade, retorts with the hitherto accepted view that a blockade is of an enemy's ports and coasts.

"The argument of the British note is that a blockade of a country situated geographically as Germany is can be made effective only if we can also cut off her commerce through neutral ports. This is quite conclusive from the standpoint of our necessities, but it hardly meets the neutral case. The parallel with the application by the North in the Civil War of the doctrine of 'continuous voyage' to stop trade with the South by way of Mexican ports is good, we think, only when applied to trade in contraband goods. The Foreign Office is doing its best to defend the Admiralty's innovations in law, but it is fairly clear that a wrong way was adopted of achieving a proper end. It is better to stretch the doctrine of contraband than to blockade neutrals. We have absolute command of the seas, and materially we can do as we please, but we are bound in morals and in political prudence to try and do nothing which would justify neutral complaints against an abuse of our power. The protagonists of a war against militarism must guard themselves against complaints of 'navalism.'"

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The London *Outlook*, however, thinks that American precedents give the British the advantage in the argument:

"Happily, in dealing with the United States, the British Government is able in almost every instance of a complaint against some specific action to draw the attention of the American Government to some analogous action taken by it. Indeed, the States provide us with such a multitude of cases that international maritime law as it relates to the rights of belligerents and neutrals might confine itself to American practise and find there all the illustration it needs. It is fortunate it is so, and doubly fortunate that Americans have too strong a sense of humor to be angry when hoisted with their own petards. It will be noticed that Sir Edward Grey, dealing with the question as to whether when in conflict the principles of international or municipal law must prevail in a prize-court, quotes at length the famous judgment of Lord Stowell."

That the situation could be eased by buying the whole of the next cotton-crop is the opinion of *The Outlook*, and it thus indorses the views of one prominent English publicist:

"Sir Charles Macara again urges, in a letter to the press, his view that a permanent cotton reserve would be in the interest of the whole industry, and if his scheme is adopted there can be no doubt that its inauguration at the moment would prove a political boon. Sir Charles suggests that the Governments of America and Great Britain should buy up that portion of the cotton-crop which, in the ordinary course of events, would go to Germany and Austria, and store it until the end of the war, meanwhile allowing such cotton to pass to neutral countries as the statistics of their manufacturing capacity justified, but no more. As for the value of a reserve, Sir Charles maintains that it would steady prices, and so assist both grower and consumer. The former would always know the amount to plant, the latter would always be assured of his supplies."

JOHN BULL PIPING FOR PEACE.
—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The contrast in tone between British and German notes to the United States is a source of great satisfaction to the London *New Witness*, which is overjoyed with the politeness of Sir Edward Grey, but it thinks, as *The Outlook* thinks, that, with cotton declared contraband, the doctrine of "continuous voyage" operates in Great Britain's favor. While expressing sympathy with American desires to avoid as far as possible the disturbance of normal trade-relations overseas, *The New Witness* thinks that American precedents place the United States upon the horns of a dilemma:

"We do not think that the most anti-British of unhyphenated Americans can have read Sir Edward Grey's note and compared it with the last note from Berlin without realizing the advantages of arguing with a reasonable and civilized person rather than with a rhetorical barbarian. We believe that Julius Cæsar speaks somewhere of a German chieftain who 'said little of Cæsar's propositions, but much of his own virtues and achievements,' or words to that effect. That would have been an excellent description of the Prussian way of dealing with America's just complaints. Our Foreign Office, on the other hand, meets the American objections clearly and courteously and seems to us to make out an unanswerable case. That America should feel annoyed at the inevitable interruption of her trade is only natural, and we can not complain if she tries to keep as much ajar as possible the door we are closing. But she can not get away from precedents of her own creation. The doctrine of the 'continuous voyage' is hers, and was first enforced by her against us during the Civil War."

GERMANY'S PEACE VIEWS

THE OFFICIAL DENIAL made by the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of the report that Germany had made an offer of peace to Russia through the King of Denmark has opened the door to a peace discussion in the German press. The general opinion seems to be that any peace move should come from the side of the Allies and that Germany, through her military successes, is in a position to dictate terms. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* pours scorn on the reports in Paris papers that Germany is "war-weary," and goes on to remark:

"We gladly use this opportunity to enlighten the French press about the true state of opinion in Germany. It is quite simple and, even for people abroad, easy to understand. In Germany people generally are of the opinion that sooner or later France, England, and Russia will see that an improvement in the military situation in their favor can no longer be hoped for, and that the continuation of the war is purposeless."

The official organ next points out that recent protests by the Social Democrats and others against any idea of annexing Belgium is based upon the certainty of German victory, a belief which, it says, is held by all classes in the Fatherland:

"The differences of opinion in Germany have regard to wishes about the terms of the future peace. The consciousness of our strength is exactly the same throughout the whole people. If our enemies are pleased to surrender themselves to completely false ideas about 'signs of weakness and war-weariness,' let them do so. The German people is awaiting, without impatience, and united, the moment at which our enemies will be ready to draw the consequences from the military situation."

Another influential paper, the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, says:

"It can not be put too strongly that Germany, which is on the point of getting possession of all Poland, has the least occasion of all to make peace proposals to Russia. Whoever believes the contrary overlooks the daily increasing straits of the Russian Army, or underrates the irresistible resolve to win of the German forces on land and sea.

"We do not need to break our heads over the exact date when our enemies will make peace proposals to Germany, which we and our allies will then receive and consider. Only when it develops that the political, military, and economical security of the German Empire has been attained can the eagerly longed-for word 'peace' become a fact. To talk of it to-day is unfortunately premature."

The organ of the Prussian military class, the Berlin *Kreuzzeitung*, thinks:

"It is curious that such rumors should find credence anywhere, since the moment when one is engaged in pushing a great military action, promising rich successes, to its logical conclusion is hardly the one that Germany would choose to make peace-offers to the enemy."

Count zu Reventlow, writing in the Berlin *Tageszeitung*, remarks:

"That Germany should intend to rob herself of the fruits of victory by peace-proposals is laughable. That such rumors should crop up, spread, and be believed by our enemies, should

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be a lesson, however, that in Germany one should not talk of peace. Peace-talk merely strengthens the confidence of our enemies, thereby prolonging the war. The conclusion of peace now would be for Germany premature, no matter from which side the proposals emanated."

The German Government is solemnly warned by the *Dresdner Anzeiger* to fight on until the absolute dictation of peace-terms is in Germany's power. Any submission of the issues to a European congress, says the *Anzeiger*, would be fatal to the interests of the Fatherland:

"After all the experiences of the past it is obvious that any congress intended to settle the future of Europe would have a miserable end. It might, as in 1815, be a brilliant festival for the diplomatists, but we hope that the German people will never again find it necessary to send delegates to a congress that shall determine its fate. It is true that we are not now led by a Bismarck, but the German people has at least absorbed enough of his statesmanship to see that we must conclude peace with our enemies one by one, and refuse any interference in our affairs. We must realize this object by further military successes. Never again shall Germany hear the grievous cry of victorious generals—'The pen has destroyed what the sword has won.'"

The Petrograd *Novoye Vremya*, however, stoutly asserts that the peace-offer was actually made, and that Germany proposed to exchange the Dardanelles for a free hand in Egypt. The Petrograd organ continues:

"This attempt proves that, in spite of her brilliantly organized system of espionage, Germany has entirely failed to gage the sentiment of the Russian Government and the entire Russian nation behind it, while the cynicism of the proposals themselves can no longer surprize anybody."

THE SOUTHERN SLAV QUESTION

A TANGLE OF RACES and diplomacy must be unraveled before the question of the future of the Southern Slavs is settled. The hinterland of the eastern shore of the Adriatic, and much of the coast too, is peopled, we are told, by various Slavic races all now under the domination of Austria-Hungary. A deputation of these Southern or Jugo Slavs recently arrived in London to lay before the Allies the hope and fears of their peoples regarding their future, which, they assert, has been doubly complicated by the entrance of Italy into the war. The views of this deputation are found in the Manchester *Guardian*, which thus describes the races which compose it and the aims it has in view:

THE HOME OF THE JUGO SLAVS.

"The deputation represents the Slovenes (the earliest Slav migrants into these regions, gradually pushing down from Galicia during the sixth and seventh centuries)—the Slovenes, the Croatians, and the Serbs hitherto subject to Austria-Hungary. They admit that these peoples differ in religion. The Slovenes and Croatians are Catholic; the Serbs are chiefly Orthodox and, in Bosnia, partly Mohammedan. But they maintain that religion will not divide them. They are of the same race, speaking the same language, and their demands are twofold—(1) deliverance from the domination of Austria-Hungary, and (2) a union with Servia and Montenegro, perhaps as a Federal State. Probably they would have no central capital. Belgrade, at all events, is by its position unsuited for a capital, and the Government would not be centralized there."

The Guardian next assumes the victory of the Allied arms, and states that none of the Powers forming the Entente would object to the formation of such a Slav State, but it sees difficulties ahead in describing the boundaries in such a way as to avoid conflicting with the claims of Italy. The problem is thus stated:

"The claims of the South Slavs are extensive. Following, as they maintain, the strict principle of race, they claim the south of Carinthia, the whole of Carniola and Styria, Croatia (including the district they call Slavonia), Bosnia, and Herzegovina. These territories added to Servia and Montenegro would make a large confederacy, but they would have no outlet to the sea, except by Montenegro's little port at Antivari. So we come to the danger-point. Besides these provinces, which might fall to the South Slavs without dispute when Austria is cut up, they claim the whole of Istria and the Dalmatian coast, the 600 islands, and the three great cities and ports of Trieste, Pola, and Fiume.

"They make this claim not merely with a view to access to the sea, but on grounds of race and nationality. There they come up against Italy at once. They admit that in Trieste and Pola themselves, and in about one-tenth of Istria as a whole, the population is Italian; and they would agree that, in regard to Trieste, the utmost they could hope for would be a free port. But for the rest, they claim the whole of Dalmatia as Slav (only allowing an Italian majority at Zara, the capital), and in Dalmatia are, of course, included the cities of Sebenico, Spalato, and Ragusa (with Gravosa), besides the Bocche di Cattaro, one of the finest natural harbors in the world.

"On these terms the South Slav Confederacy would possess a population of about 12,000,000, almost entirely homogeneous, except for the sprinkling of Italians, who (according to the South Slav estimate) number less than 4 per cent. of Dalmatia's population."

The Italian side of the question is next considered, and the writer very pertinently asks:

"How, then, would it be possible for Italians to admit such an alienation of territory which they have considered for centuries as rightfully their own, and to redeem which from Austrian usurpation they have now joined the Western Allies? The South Slavs contend that Italy desires the territory only for strategic purposes—to gain command of the Adriatic. But there are other reasons—reasons of race and reasons of what is called 'sentiment,' these being usually the most powerful. The South Slavs believe that, by a convention with the Western Allies, Italy has already secured a promise of Istria (with Fiume), all the islands, and the Dalmatian coast from Zara to Ragusa."

In its appeal to the British on behalf of this new Slav State the deputation makes these promises:

"The Southern Slav State (Jugoslavia) will be an element of order and of peace. While devoting its whole energies to the cause of progress it will also develop those well-known virtues of its seafaring population which the British nation will be the first to appreciate. Its ports will be open to trade in a manner hitherto unknown, and through them a commercial outlet will be assured to all the nations of their hinterland, especially to the Czechs and the Magyars."

The Guardian is a little skeptical about the reign of harmony should Bohemia, Austria, and Hungary be thus entirely deprived of seaports, and foresees that the Jugo Slavs would have their own difficulties with the Albanians, but concludes by admitting that the Southern Slavs have claims for consideration.

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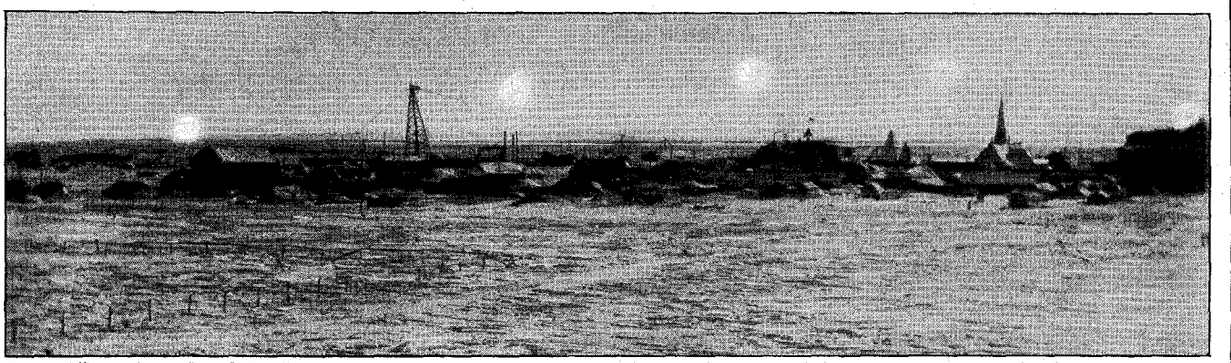
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



Courtesy of "The Mining and Scientific Press," San Francisco.

THE SUN AT NOME ON THE SHORTEST DAY OF THE YEAR.

A quintuple photograph taken from 10:25, sunrise, to 1:35 P.M., sunset, showing the sun's course along the southern horizon.

WHERE THE SUN HUGS THE HORIZON

THE accompanying photographic reproduction is rather unusual, being the result of five snap shots taken at equal intervals between sunrise and sunset, the camera occupying meanwhile exactly the same position. The only thing in the picture that has changed between exposures is the sun, and the photograph thus gives a diagram of his path through the sky from sunrise to sunset. The place is Nome, Alaska, and the time the shortest day in the year. The sun, as will be readily seen, follows the horizon pretty closely and never gets far above it. A correspondent of *The Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco, July 31), from which the photograph is copied, gives us a sketch of recent progress in this arctic mining-town. He writes:

"The Nome of 1915 is not the wild and woolly mining-camp of 1899 and 1900, when the second stampede of the Klondikers from up-river points and the States rushed into the adjacent creeks and crowded Nome beach for twenty miles with every kind of mining-device. The *chechaco*, or newcomer, who arrived by steamer from the outside this spring, found a quiet municipality free from gambling-halls, hurdy-gurdies, and quasi-amusement resorts. In fact, excepting the ordinary saloons, which constitute about the only meeting-places for those who come to town for business purposes, the 'lid' is down, secure and tight. But there is a hustle and bustle of trade apparent in the open stores and on the streets that gives the Nome of to-day a thorough business aspect. Stores are open from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M.—and why not, since it is daylight? At this time of year the sun is always visible, making almost a twenty-four-hour day. Busy autos and delivery-wagons are about all the time, and not uncommonly, even at midnight, one can see heavy freighters moving machinery, lumber, and supplies out of the mines of the interior.

"The first automobile appeared at Nome in the spring of 1904, when malamutes and reindeer beat a quick retreat. To-day nearly a dozen autos may be always seen 'honking' their way through Nome's busy thoroughfares. Even in winter, with dreaded blizzards and snow, we are told of 'spoony sourdoughs' who catch tomcod and seal to take to their squaws in an automobile. The efficiency of automobiles in this region of the vast northland, like the jitneys in the States, has here been proved, having actually supplanted the Arctic & Seward Peninsula Railway, which suspended all traffic in 1910. Government road-building throughout the interior has paved the way for automobiles, caterpillars, and traction-engines, while seventy-five miles of railroad have gone into decay and disuse.

"Development of the vast resources of Seward Peninsula, however, has continued, and where railways have stopt other means of transportation have kept up communication between coast and interior. The output of minerals also keeps steadily growing. Evolution from the individual miners with pick and pan, long-tom, and rockers, to hydraulic-mining methods marked the periods of work from 1899 to 1910. About that time, after millions had been spent in ditches and dams for water-storage, developments disclosed a condition that foretold another change because of uncertain summer rains. Then came dredges, and to-day there are about fifty of these machines working in the region. Thus the gold content of a great area of virgin territory is being steadily developed."

ALCOHOL AND THE WAR

IS THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT waged by armies of teetotalers or of drunkards? There would appear to be evidence on either side. On the one hand, we have the strict temperance edicts of many of the warring nations; on the other, assertions like that of Jane Addams, that bayonet-charges are not possible until the participants are stimulated up to their fearful work by alcohol. A more sane view, inclining to neither side but concluding on the whole that the effect of the war has been to restrict the use of ardent spirits, is that of Dr. Edward Huntington Williams, of Los Angeles, Cal., who contributes an article on "The Peace- and War-Footing of Alcohol" to *The Medical Record* (New York, August 7). Dr. Williams believes that the net results of the multifarious modern research into the effects of alcohol "may be summed up in the simple statement that excessive quantities of alcohol are harmful." A similar statement, he adds, may be made about at least a hundred other substances, but alcohol, of course, has always had special claims on our attention. Writes Dr. Williams:

"A leaf from the book of the Great War shows the status of alcohol from a European standpoint. We see the warring nations issuing sweeping edicts against the sale and manufacture of distilled liquors, thus emphasizing the deleterious effects of concentrated alcoholics as a social factor, and presenting a unique feature of modern warfare. But following this we are given abundant evidence of the belief in the therapeutic value of alcohol by the action of these same Governments. England, urging temperance upon her soldiers and civilians, sends liquor to the trenches and hospitals in hundred-thousand-gallon lots. France, having interdicted the use of absinth, increased the daily wine-ration of the soldiers. Germany first closed all bars until mobilization was effected, then lifted the edict against beer, and encouraged its gift to armies and hospitals. And Russia exprest the universal sentiment against the use of concentrated liquors by a sweeping and permanent (it is to be hoped) edict against the deadly vodka.

"This action of the great European Powers suggests an attitude toward alcohol-legislation that is wholly novel, at least in America. The action was discriminatory against a certain class of alcoholics that is entirely justified by clinical experience.

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But it is a curious commentary on American legislative acumen that this rational first step to abolish alcoholism should be taken in countries where an appreciation of the urgency of some reform is of recent origin, rather than in our own country, where the quest for some practical legislative control has been acutely active for years.

"If we consider war as a pathological condition, the action of these belligerent Governments in regard to alcohol may be considered as a therapeutic measure, confirming the belief that alcohol is a useful remedy, even tho a harmful economic factor. But war is only pathological from a political standpoint. Physiologically it is precisely the reverse, for the effectiveness of an army is dependent upon the physical efficiency of its units. When, therefore, the European Governments encourage the use of a certain type of beverage among these units, and forbid others, it is not for the purpose of correcting a pathological condition, but to enhance a physiological one. In short, the beverages are not given as medicine, but as nourishment.

"The use of alcohol in the military hospitals seems to accord with the practises in civil hospitals. Ardent spirits have lost ground in popularity, and the lighter beverages are distinctly favored by the military surgeons, this attitude presenting a striking contrast to the attitude of the surgeons in former wars. In our Civil War, for example, whisky and brandy were used in tremendous quantities, wine to some extent, and malted beverages scarcely at all. In the European War this order of precedence seems to be reversed.

"Thus the tendency in war, like the tendency in civil life, is to condemn, or restrict, the use of ardent spirits, therapeutically and generally. There is a lesson in this quite outside the field of medicine that may well be taken to heart."

TOO MANY ADVISORY INVENTORS?

EXCEPTION IS TAKEN by some of the technical press to the civilian advisory board suggested by Secretary Daniels to cooperate with the naval authorities, because it consists almost entirely of inventors, while what we need is not so much new devices as the rapid and efficient development and production of what we already have. Americans are criticized for inventing all the good things and then giving them away to some one else. The editor of *The American Machinist* (New York, August 12) believes that while the men mentioned in connection with the board should be able to render good service, there are two points to be carefully considered—first, the kind of men to be selected; and next, how the value of their suggestions is to be decided and how they are to be put into practise. He goes on:

"For the most part the names suggested are those of inventors, and, while realizing that these men can contribute largely, we must call attention to the lessons of the present war, which show that the rapid and economical manufacture of ammunition is just as important as its invention. For this reason the board should include engineers who have had experience in the building and equipping of factories for producing work in large quantities. So far, the name of Henry Ford seems to be the only one suggested who comes within this class. Such a board, to be really efficient, must include engineers who are familiar with manufacturing on a large scale. And these should not be confined to any one class of work, but should include the various branches of machine-shop work which are likely to be needed.

"The second and equally important consideration is the way in which the work of this board is to become effective. As an advisory board it can have no executive powers, yet unless its suggestions receive careful and unprejudiced attention, it requires no prophet to foretell loss of interest by its members.

"No intelligent man expects all his suggestions to be adopted, but he has the right to be shown why they are not feasible or not advisable at the time. This means that the man or men who pass upon these suggestions must be very open-minded and be able to lay aside all prejudices. They must realize that while no one questions the thoroughness of West Point or Annapolis, other institutions, and particularly actual experience, teach economical manufacturing in a far more efficient manner. In other words, they must be broad-minded enough to see that suggestions are not necessarily criticisms of their department, and that only by real cooperation can the best possible results be secured.

"On the personnel of the body which passes on the suggestions of the advisory board depends the success or failure of the whole plan."

SPECIALIZATION AND IGNORANCE

THE PROPORTION of knowledge that the human brain may assimilate is growing less as the total existing amount increases. Time was when a great scholar could know all that was generally considered worth knowing. To-day the greatest authority in the world in some narrow but important special field will not hesitate to confess total ignorance in other fields outside his own. And now we find a contributor to *Science* (New York, July 30), Joseph W. Richards, expressing his belief that at the present day general scientific bodies like the National Academy of Science are absurd, because no one member can understand nine-tenths of what such a body discusses. Each is competent to discuss only the tenth that embraces his own specialty. This sweeping condemnation would presumably include all the great scientific academies of the world, such as the Royal Societies of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, the Paris Academy of Sciences, and the Berlin and Petrograd Academies. In the day when these were founded, one man might know enough physics and at the same time enough chemistry, geology, and astronomy to understand all the matters that these learned bodies discust. Not so to-day; the scientific specialist is now one-tenth omniscience and nine-tenths ignorance. Writes Mr. Richards, in a letter to the home secretary of our own Academy of Science at Washington:

"Replying to your request to subscribe to the *Proceedings of the National Academy*, may I voice a protest which I believe many scientific men share with me but which few will care to formulate and send to you?

"A general scientific society, before which abstruse papers are read on most minute details of specialized scientific work, is an anachronism of the most glaring kind. Certainly, when a large audience endures patiently the reading and discussion of a paper which is entirely beyond the ken and comprehension of nine-tenths of them, they are wasting their valuable time, and the whole procedure smacks of the farcical.

"Further, when you publish such a miscellany of highly specialized papers in your *Proceedings*, is it fair to any man on earth to ask him to pay for the whole set of papers in order to get the one or two which he can read understandingly and profitably? You surely can not expect a man of understanding to risk acute mental indigestion by trying to assimilate the specialized articles entirely outside of his ability to absorb. Then why should any individual be expected to pay good money for so much material useless to him? Are you not guilty of wasting much good ink and paper, postage, and shelf-space?

"Still further, modern efficiency in almost all its various shapes is based on pushing as far and as hard as possible in the contrary direction. Concentration of mind and effort toward one goal—elimination of the unnecessary and the distracting, doing one thing mighty well—are the principles of specialization which are at the basis of modern efficiency and achievement. But your society and its *Proceedings* tend toward diffuseness, cumber our minds, and steal away our attention with the unnecessary and superfluous, and rob the special societies of papers and discussion which they alone are well fitted to receive and digest. In short, are you not a stumbling-block before the wheels of scientific progress, a panderer to scientific charlatanism, rather than a promoter of scientific efficiency?

"Let me in all seriousness recommend the abandonment of publication of your *Proceedings*, if not even the canceling of your scientific sessions. Let the astronomers discuss 'Photographic Determination of Stellar Parallaxes' with astronomers, the chemists 'Chondrosamine' with organic chemists, the mathematicians 'The Straight Lines on Modular Cubic Surfaces' with mathematicians, the zoologists 'Ecology of the Murray Island Coral Reef' with zoologists, etc.—for only such special groups of scientists can properly receive, understand, and discuss such highly specialized topics.

"I am perfectly convinced, Mr. Secretary, that your complacent panscientists would reject the recommendation *in parte et in toto*, but thinking men outside will agree that they should accept it, and be thankful!"

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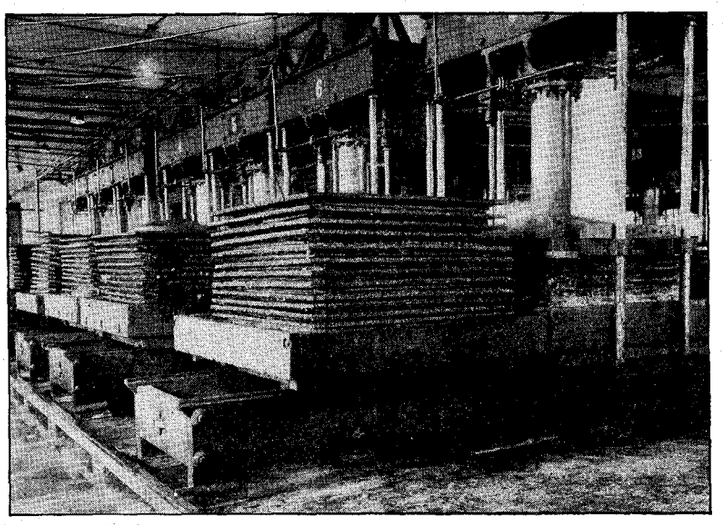
GRAPE-JUICE FOUNTS IN THE CHAUTAUQUA BELT

AS A CERTAIN STATESMAN is irrevocably associated in the minds of the American people with both grape-juice and Chautauqua, it need not surprize us to learn that the Chautauqua Lake district is one of the great grape-juice regions of the United States. This "wine of to-morrow," as it is hopefully termed by C. Houston Goudiss, is the subject of a descriptive article contributed by him to *The Forecast* (Philadelphia, August). Naturally, there has been grape-juice as long as there have been grapes, but not the sort that temperance orators recommend. The grape-juice industry, as we know it, is very young, dating only from the discovery of practical methods of sterilizing and sealing based on the investigations of Pasteur and other bacteriologists. Yet most of us will agree with Mr. Goudiss that "American grape-juice has earned a reputation for itself quite aside from its association in the public mind with our late Secretary of State." We read:



By courtesy of "The Forecast Magazine," Philadelphia.

GRAPE-JUICE PRESSES IN ACTION.

Here the last drops of juice are crusht out of the "must," or residue of the rolling-process, which, enclosed in cotton cloth and placed between lattice-work racks, is subjected to a pressure of more than a hundred tons.

"The grape-juice industry of the Chautauqua district — situated in southwestern New York, northwestern Pennsylvania, and northeastern Ohio — goes back to the soil. The manufacturers, who need for their product the highest-quality grapes — even higher quality in some cases than are exacted for table-use—sought the soil that produced the best grapes. Then careful cultivation, careful picking, and careful handling were exacted from the growers of the district.

"The picking or harvesting of the grapes is a period of great activity. Every one in the region gets busy and works just as fast as possible. The yield is tremendous and the season is exceedingly short. Scarcely more than a month can be given to the harvesting, yet thousands of tons of grapes must be picked and carried to the factories in that short time. It requires a high degree of efficiency and cooperation on the part of growers, pickers, and packers in order to accomplish the work.

"When the grapes arrive at the factory they are carefully inspected and weighed, then the grapes are thoroughly washed by mechanical sprayers that remove every particle of dirt and dust and every insect that may have clung to the grapes. In the best of grape-juice factories, after the grapes have been washed, the human hand does not touch them or the juice. From the washers, the grapes are carried by conveyers to rollers, which crush them to such an extent that the skins are broken, and the separation of the grape from the stems easily accomplished by the next set of machines.

"After the stems have been removed by these ingenious machines, the mass of partly crusht grapes, known as 'must,' goes into large kettles, where it is heated in order to loosen the color in the skins of the grapes and to free the sugars and flavors. From this mass of 'hot must' are made the 'cheeses' that go into the presses. These 'cheeses' consist of about two thousand gallons each of grape-must roughly enclosed in heavy cotton-cloth. A number of these 'cheeses,' with lattice-work racks between them, then go to the presses, where a pressure of about a hundred and ten tons squeezes out the juice. In one factory in the Chautauqua district the presses discharge over 140,000 gallons of juice every twenty-four hours during the season.

"From the presses the juice is conducted to the Pasteurizing kettles, in which it is heated to a temperature sufficiently high to kill all the yeasts and ferments. Then it is run into bottles or carboys holding five gallons, which, of course, are also sterilized, and kept in these bottles until the entire grape-crop is prest, after which the juice is rebottled in various-sized smaller bottles for marketing.

"The greatest value of grape-juice in the dietary is as a delicious, refreshing beverage, one which meets the human need for a satisfying drink, but which does not inebriate. It is consumed for its flavor rather than for its nutritive qualities, but, nevertheless, it has considerable food-value and, compared to most beverages, is very high in nutrients.

"It contains a small percentage of protein and fat, but its chief food-value lies in its sugar (or carbohydrate) content (about 20 per cent.). It is also rich in mineral salts, chiefly calcium, potassium, sodium, and phosphorus, and has a fuel-value of about 430 calories per pound. The advantage of grape-juice as a source of sugar and of energy lies in the fact that the sugar is a natural one and is easily assimilated. It is valuable, therefore, for people with weak stomachs who must get their nutriment from those foods which do not tax the organs of digestion. It is as a beverage, however, that grape-juice is at its best. It is delicious, convenient, and satisfying, and lends itself to such easy manipulation on the part of the housewife that it is coming to be widely used for all kinds of social affairs. Its purity, cleanliness, and healthfulness make it an ideal beverage for the children—it nourishes them as well as delights their palates.

"One should be sure, however, as is the case in purchasing all food-products, that the bottle of grape-juice is backed up by a responsible firm and that the particular brand of juice has been proved by expert investigation to be pure, clean, and free from artificial preservatives. A careful reading of the labels on the bottles will generally give the purchaser an idea of the purity of the contents."

TELEPHONE FOR AVIATORS—The pilot of an aeroplane and his passenger have difficulty in conversation on account of the roar of the wind and the noise of the motor. A device, recently developed in this country, to obviate this difficulty consists of two double-head telephone-receivers and two special types of chest transmitters. Says a contributor to *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, July 31):

"The receivers are held against the ears by the spring head-band so that practically all of the disturbing noises are excluded. The spring tension, however, is such so that the entire outfit is not uncomfortable. The special transmitters are provided with soft rubber caps, and are strapped to the chest at a point below the collar-bone and above the third rib. In speaking, the chest-muscles transmit the voice-vibrations to the transmitter, thus enabling a telephone-conversation to be carried on comfortably between the two occupants of the aeroplane. The receivers and transmitters are connected by suitable cords which terminate in a small plug. As the aviator or passenger takes his seat, the plug is inserted in a jack mounted in the framework of the aeroplane. One of these jacks is provided for each occupant."

The device is expected to be particularly useful in warfare, where it is especially necessary that two occupants of an aeroplane should be in constant communication.

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WATCH YOUR ICE!

ICE IS NOT NECESSARILY pure just because it is cold. It may contain the germs of disease. Ice is used with food for two purposes—to cool it and to eat. If it is used simply as a cooling agent, as in a refrigerator, without touching the food, it may be very dirty without doing harm, altho even then one would prefer to keep it clear of disease-germs. But if it is to be eaten, or to come into contact in any way with food or drink, then it should be absolutely pure. The different methods of ice-production, and the ways in which ice may become dirty or infected, are clearly described in an article published in *The Nurse* (Baltimore, August). Says the writer:

"While it is unusual abroad to place ice in drinks and food, it is the universal custom in our country to drink ice-water, to use crusht ice in our 'soft' and other drinks, and to apply it directly to foods which are eaten cold or uncooked.

"It is used in every household and has come into contact with many of our foods before we secure them. Sanitarians and intelligent people generally now know the important part played by food in conveying the infection of preventible diseases, such as typhoid fever, dysentery, and other intestinal diseases. Some outbreaks of these diseases have been attributed to ice, and it seems pertinent, therefore, to decide whether there be danger to the individual in the use of this important article of diet. . . . . .

"The ice which is sold in cities is derived from two general sources and is either 'natural' or 'artificial' ice. Along the banks of many of our Northern rivers and lakes are large houses in which is stored for future shipment ice cut into convenient-size blocks, separated by straw, chaff, or paper. When ice has formed sufficiently thick it is cut by saws and hauled by horses and machinery to the houses. The men, horses, and dust form a necessary source of pollution, much of which is visible; and to obviate danger from this source, the laws of some States and rules of an association which comprises the majority of important producers of natural ice require that the top of the ice shall be cut or shaved off just before it is stored. Unless ice is scarce, cloudy or dirty ice is also rejected, because it keeps badly and is not desired by purchasers. Natural ice remains in storage for months and is then shipped.

"In addition to such sources of natural ice, much ice is cut from ponds for use by farmers, butchers, and dairymen, and such ponds are often grossly polluted.

"While there are many exceptions, it is undoubtedly true that much natural ice is cut from rivers or ponds more or less polluted by man."

The writer next takes up the artificial method of ice-production, of which he says:

"The various methods of cooling the brine or other substances in ice-machines do not necessarily affect the sanitary qualities of the ice, but the two methods of applying water to be frozen are quite important. They are called the 'can' and the 'plate' methods. In the former method water is placed in cans submerged in brine maintained below 0° C. and kept there for a time, dependent upon the size of the can.

"As has been stated, freezing expels almost all of the impurities, but as the can is full the impurities present are impelled toward the center and top of the can as the surfaces nearest the brine freeze first. Even air causes cloudiness, and the presence of iron salts a red and of lime and magnesium a whitish core. To obviate this and secure pure, clear ice, the water is generally distilled, the water from the condensers furnishing over half of the amount necessary. Of course, distillation destroys all disease-organisms present in the water.

"Recently, however, in one system the cans have been made larger and an air-pipe passed down the center, the cakes later being cut into smaller ones, eliminating the dirty core.

"In another can-system, about 6 inches of water is kept fluid by agitation by air-pipes, and thus a liquid remains into which impurities are expelled.

"Both of these systems are held to eliminate the necessity for distillation of water, and this is a fact to be remembered.

"*Plate-Ice.*—There are large tanks containing water, on one side of which is a system of pipes containing the freezing mixture. The water freezes next the pipes into plates generally 16 by 8 feet, which are cut or melted off when they reach 11 inches in thickness. This takes about seven days at the usual temperature and the ice is clear, as the air and other impurities have been driven out into the adjacent water.

"In this method, as in the newer can-methods, it is necessary to filter the water but not to distil it. In both methods insulated tops are necessary, and there is generally necessity for workmen to walk over the tanks, thus affording opportunity for pollution from dirty hands and from boots which may have been in street- and stable-dirt. To obviate this, many factories require their workmen to enter an outer room and cleanse or change their boots and clothes.

"To obtain the desired clean, clear, transparent ice, it was, as we have seen, formerly necessary to secure water free from air, mineral salts, or gross impurities. About half of this water was available from the condensed steam necessary to run the plant, and the remainder was generally distilled, sometimes redistilled.

"Distillation destroys disease-germs, and therefore whatever the source of the water-supply there was no danger from that source.

"But with the use of the newer can- and plate-systems distillation is not always necessary, and while manufacturers always endeavor to secure a constant source of pure, clear water of even, low temperature and use such distilled water as is available, it is quite important to remember that so far as the original water is concerned the water may be no better and is sometimes worse than the city supply. The danger of disease-germs entering containers in either system depends upon the intelligence and conscientiousness of the manufacturer and the enforcement of municipal laws by proper authority.

"Mechanically made ice is not usually stored for long periods, but is made when needed and sold as soon afterward as practicable."

Both natural and artificial ice are thus made of water which contains or may contain pollution and infection. Both are subject to infection by men walking on or over and handling them. They differ in that natural ice is collected and stored for several months before shipment, while artificial ice is generally marketed promptly after it is manufactured. May ice, then, convey infectious disease? The author answers the question thus:

"Very soon after the discovery of the cholera vibrio by Koch and the typhoid bacillus by Eberth it was learned that these diseases were largely spread by water infected by the causative organism. . . . . .

"Acting upon this knowledge, scientists began freezing large numbers of typhoid organisms in water under laboratory conditions, and some few of the germs were found alive after several weeks. . . . . .

"It was known that some typhoid-fever organisms lived for several weeks at low temperatures, and it was known that large quantities of ice were cut and harvested from polluted rivers, such as the Hudson. It was, therefore, perhaps quite natural that the guardians of public health in the various States and sanitariums generally should have aroused the public to the dangers from infected ice and even to have ascribed some epidemics to its use. . . . . .

"There are three great factors in the purification of ice formed from polluted waters. First, as we have seen, crystallization or the formation of ice itself expels a very large proportion, probably 90 per cent., of the organisms. This can occur only if there be free water. Hence, in ice cut from shallow ponds frozen solid, in ice 'flooded,' and in old-method can-ice, all impurities, including disease-organisms, are retained, alive or dead, in the ice.

"Secondly, freezing destroys a large percentage of typhoid bacilli. Sedgwick and Winslow found in one experiment that only 41 per cent. were alive fifteen minutes, and 22 per cent. six hours, after freezing. More important than this even is the factor of time, for neither water nor ice is a suitable medium for the multiplication of typhoid bacilli, and there is a progressive decrease. So far as this element is concerned, it is manifest that natural ice has the advantage of longer storage. . . . . .

"Ice made from pure water in factories which are kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and ice which has been cut from reasonably pure deep ponds, lakes, or streams after natural freezing and stored under sanitary conditions, are about equally safe. Ice made from polluted water, in dirty, insanitary factories, and ice that is cut from shallow polluted ponds or from grossly polluted rivers . . . will contain intestinal organisms and are not safe. Any dirty, cloudy ice may be infected as well as polluted, and should not be used in contact with food or water.

"The greatest danger connected with ice is the improper

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handling of this article of food. If ice is dragged across dirty streets and sidewalks, and distributed by hands which are not clean and often contain typhoid and other disease-germs, there is some danger from it. . . . . .

"With the ordinary precautions which cleanliness suggests we may answer the question, How often and under what circumstances may ice produce disease? In the language of that eminent authority, George C. Whipple: 'The answer of experimental bacteriology, as well as of experience, is, almost never, or so infrequently that it need never give concern to the water-drinker who tinkles the ice in his glass, or to the dealer in food who uses ice to pack his perishable goods.'"

The writer's final conclusion is that the use of clear ice properly washed with pure water is perfectly safe. Dirty or cloudy ice may be dangerous, and it should not be allowed to touch food. In case of doubt, ice should not be eaten but used merely to cool the food without coming into contact with it.

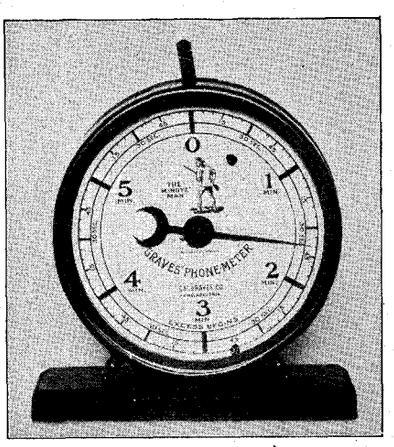
TIMING THE TELEPHONE

ALL SERVICE tends nowadays to be metered. The gas- and electric meters we know; the water-meter some oppose frantically but vainly; the meter in the taxicab drives us mad as it ticks off the miles; and now we are even to talk by meter! Of course, every telephone central office has some device for regulating and controlling time-calls. The meter now perfected is claimed to be so accurate that it can replace the more costly devices, and so simple and inexpensive that the individual user can avail himself of it and thus "check up" the company. Says a contributor to *Telephony* (Chicago, July 31):

"Increased efficiency has come to be pretty much the secret of increased subscribers' lists, increased revenue, and increased *cordiale* in the business of telephony generally. Nowhere along the line, however, has the *cordiale* been more often or more sorely strained than through inefficient, inadequate, or careless timing of toll-calls.

"Particularly is this true in smaller offices where the elaborate and necessarily expensive apparatus for timing calls has been too costly for installation, and dependence has been placed upon ordinary clocks, which are, of course, as unsatisfactory to the company itself as to the telephone-toll-user.

"The Graves' phone-meter, it is claimed, has completely solved this 'small-office' timing-problem, and in larger offices it is already proving of great value in timing the handling of calls on the 'observation' desks. This device had been tried out by a number of independent and Bell companies and has proved satisfactory for timing toll-calls.



A STOP-CLOCK FOR TELEPHONE-CONVERSATIONS.

"As shown in the accompanying illustration, the phone-meter registers up to six minutes in one revolution of the dial and it continues until stopt. When a connection is made, the operator starts the meter to record, by moving to the right the lever at the top. Moving it in the reverse direction stops the indicator instantly, showing the exact time which has elapsed, in minutes and seconds. The dial is graduated to seconds, and the device, it is said, is marvelously accurate.

"The phone-meter is placed upon the keyboard within convenient reach of the operator. If while the conversation is in progress an interruption occurs, the meter may be stopt and then started again when service is resumed. The operator is thus not obliged to make any calculations as to the time consumed. The phone-meter may also be used by subscribers to check the time of toll-calls."

HUNTING FROM AN AEROPLANE

A SPORT with new elements and some exciting possibilities is the hunting of wild game from an aeroplane. In one way it is sport with the rough part cut out. With big game, for instance, the danger is practically eliminated; or rather, perhaps, we should say that the old hardships and dangers, with their attendant thrills, are avoided and a new set substituted, with thrills of their own. The possibilities for

Courtesy of "Flying," New York.

LEADEN DEATH FROM THE SKY IS A FOE FROM WHICH THE COYOTE'S KEEN SENSES FAIL TO PROTECT HIM.

the exercise of skill in shooting are very great, and the field of sport is expanded to an almost limitless degree. Writes H. M. Dubois in *Flying* (New York, June):

"The following account of a hunting trip in which Fred Mills, the crack shot, and Glenn L. Martin, the Los Angeles aviator and constructor, participated gives a good idea of the sport afforded by aeroplane hunting:

"Out in the hilly country near Rosco, Cal., a coyote had an experience the other day which, if he had lived to tell the tale and if the wild animals had histories, would have been handed down as the first onset of a new peril schemed against them by that trickiest and most dangerous of all animals—man.

"This coyote was gaily stalking a covey of quail, creeping along from cover to cover, thinking only of the toothsome morsels which he hoped soon to be crunching between his jaws and undreaming of danger to himself. Had he not reconnoitered cautiously before setting out in pursuit of his dinner? If there had been a foe before or behind, to right or to left, his keen eyes and sharp nose would have told him so. Besides, a little behind him crept his mate as a sentinel.

"If either of the four-footed hunters happened by chance to glance upward and saw what seemed to be a great bird wheeling in wide circles half a mile in the air, they dismissed the vision with contempt. Peril did not come to them from the sky. Their enemies were to be looked for on the ground—a man hiding behind some shrub or galloping up on horseback, or a pack of dogs nosing along one's trail.

"So, turning all his attention to the chase, the coyote stole nearer and nearer his prey. The quails were unaware of the gaunt, gray death which was creeping down upon them with slavering tongue and blazing eyes. Now the hunter was close enough to risk a spring. He crouched, gathering up his muscles like steel springs. His mate stood as tensely as himself.

"At that moment there was a shot, coming, it appeared, from nowhere. The quails whirred into the air, but their enemy, as if struck by lightning, tumbled over dead. His mate whirled about, glaring this way and that for the foe who had eluded her watchfulness."

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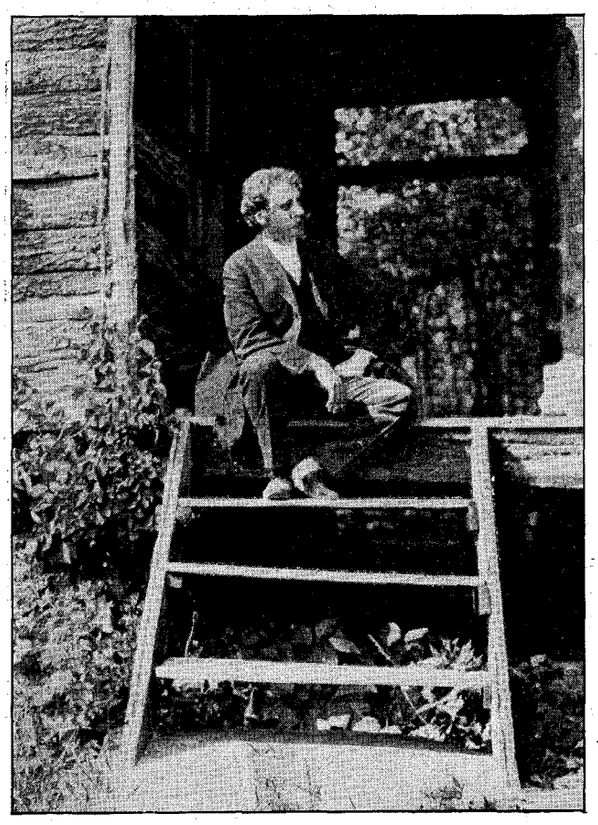
LETTERS - AND - ART

TO RESCUE YOUNG ARTISTS

THERE IS PERHAPS a touch of optimism in the view that figures America as the future art-center of the world. Aside from the fact that the Old World is preoccupied with other things than art and has driven to this country many of her non-militaristic young artists, the future El Dorado is argued on more substantial grounds. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* points out that few even in the financier class could have been found a year ago "to believe



A FRIEND OF YOUNG ARTISTS,

The sculptor, Sciarrino C. Pietro, who started the movement that aims to consolidate the art interests of the country.

that the United States could build up within a twelvemonth a foreign trade-balance of over a billion dollars and become the world's financial center." He does not imply that all kinds of miracles are going to happen, but he does record the fact regarding the art future of this country that there is an "appreciable nucleus of those who are convinced of this prospect." The pioneer group thus inspired is called the "Friends of the Young Artists," and, we are told, "the young artists themselves, who have been quick to see the potential force of the movement, have given it of their best." This is how the movement started:

"Last summer there were no Friends of the Young Artists—none, at any rate, who had come together and capitalized themselves. But early in the winter, Sciarrino C. Pietro, a New York sculptor, began to think seriously of the plight to which many artists had been reduced by the outbreak of war, and the subsequent stagnation in their field of endeavor. Many who were still students had been forced to break off their life hurriedly in Europe, and flock to this country without plans or prospects for the future. Others, more advanced, but by no means as yet established, found themselves in the same situation. No one was buying works of art, no one giving commissions to artists.

"Summer and fall slipt by and they continued to haunt unsuccessfully the studios of older artists who had established reputations and were in more fortunate circumstances. Gradually some of them yielded to the necessity for making a living somehow and turned aside from creative art to the commercial field or even to totally unrelated kinds of employment. Nearly all were getting hopelessly discouraged.

"Mr. Pietro came into intimate contact with this process of disintegration. The problem was too big to be met by one individual, so he determined to sound the public. In an interview in *The Evening Post* he suggested that young artists could be encouraged to keep on with their work, and the best ones aided materially by establishing competitions with cash prizes and arranging for public exhibitions of the works they submitted; and he asked all interested in his plan to communicate with him.

"The response was almost immediate, and the character of the persons who showed an interest assured the possibility of giving the experiment a thorough trying out. The first competition was that held in March for young sculptors. Over 100 artists competed, executing their conceptions of 'War,' the theme selected by Daniel Chester French. A first prize of $200 was offered by Mrs. Helen Foster Barnett; the Friends of the Young Artists gave a second prize of $150, and I. Sanford Saltus provided $100 for a third prize. Ten additional ones of $25 each were given by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. A carefully selected jury made the awards, and the works submitted were on exhibition at the Reinhardt Galleries for three weeks this spring."

The movement appears to have vitality enough to withstand its first trial with publicity, for contemporary criticism pronounced some of the exhibits "distinctly crude." Nothing daunted, the next step taken was a competition for young painters on the theme of "Labor," suggested by the late John W. Alexander. The exhibition ran in New York from June 21 to July 21, and is now going to Newport. We read:

"Hundreds of people visited the exhibition here, and it was found necessary to keep it open one evening a week in addition to the daily hours. As one of the competing artists pointed out, 'Labor' was a peculiarly suitable theme, as labor is idealized in America perhaps more than in any other country. Many of the paintings submitted had to do with the construction of skyscrapers, work in the steel-mills, or subjects taken from the colossal excavation of the Panama Canal. Working along such lines as these, the artist pointed out, Americans could contribute something distinctive, something worth while, to art. In this connection he alluded to the European criticisms of the exhibition of paintings by American artists sent over there some years ago. The critics of the Old World complained at that time that the Americans, in choosing their subjects and in their treatment, blindly followed the European schools; and Europe asked us for something distinctive of the New World and the unconfined, democratic atmosphere of America.

"Incidentally, this same artist enthused about the possibilities of the movement started by the Friends of the Young Artists. He felt that it was so vital and augured so much, he said, that he could ill afford not to compete and become associated with the movement.

"In the meantime, a third competition has been announced, and is now well under way. This time it is for young architects, and Thomas Hastings chose plans for a private mausoleum as the theme. The period for developing the theme is one month, and more than three hundred competitors have been working on it since the first of the month. The awarding of prizes will take place early in September, and the exhibition will open at Mrs. Whitney's studio the middle of that month."

Not only has the number of competitors grown with each new competition, we are assured, but their geographical representation has spread out until there are a few in the present competition who come from as far West as the Mississippi. Moreover,

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"Friends of the Young Artists are particularly anxious to see the interest become nation-wide. They do not want the Middle West, the West, and the South to identify their movement as a distinctly local New York affair. Their purpose is above all to stimulate artists and an interest in art throughout the country. Naturally, a stimulus must have some center from which to radiate. In the present formative stage of the movement, New York lends itself well to a center, as its tributary district contains a larger group of artists than any other single district in the country, and as most of those intimately associated with the Friends of the Young Artists live here.

"It is understood that one of the problems which will receive most attention next fall—the movement has been left to get through the summer on its present impetus, as most of the promoters have scattered during the hot weather—will be how best to bring all parts of the country into intimate cooperation. Whether this will be done through conducting competitions in various sections or through sending on tour an exhibition of the work submitted in a single competition is yet to be decided.

"But an even more important problem that awaits solving in the fall is the working out of a plan to secure permanency for the movement. It has already been planned to raise a fund of $100,000 to assure the Friends of the Young Artists of continuity. In addition to a public appeal for subscriptions to this fund, Otto H. Kahn has announced that he will arrange a special benefit performance at the Metropolitan Opera-house soon after the opening of the opera season. So far the movement has found support in the generous and continued contributions of a comparatively small number of people, but it is expected that, as the Friends of the Young Artists develop and become more widely known, the movement will draw both personal interest and financial support from an increasing number of persons."

DANGER IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING—The future seems to hold in store much discussion of the problem of democracy and how much it can yield to the principle of individualism. The head of Chicago's educational system, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, declares that "the great menace of vocational training is that it might be used to confine the poor to an industrial education," and the San Francisco *Chronicle* sees a "world of wisdom in this point of view," adding:

"The utility-idea should, of course, always be kept in mind in educational matters as conducted by the State, but practicality should not be narrowed down to merely industrial training.

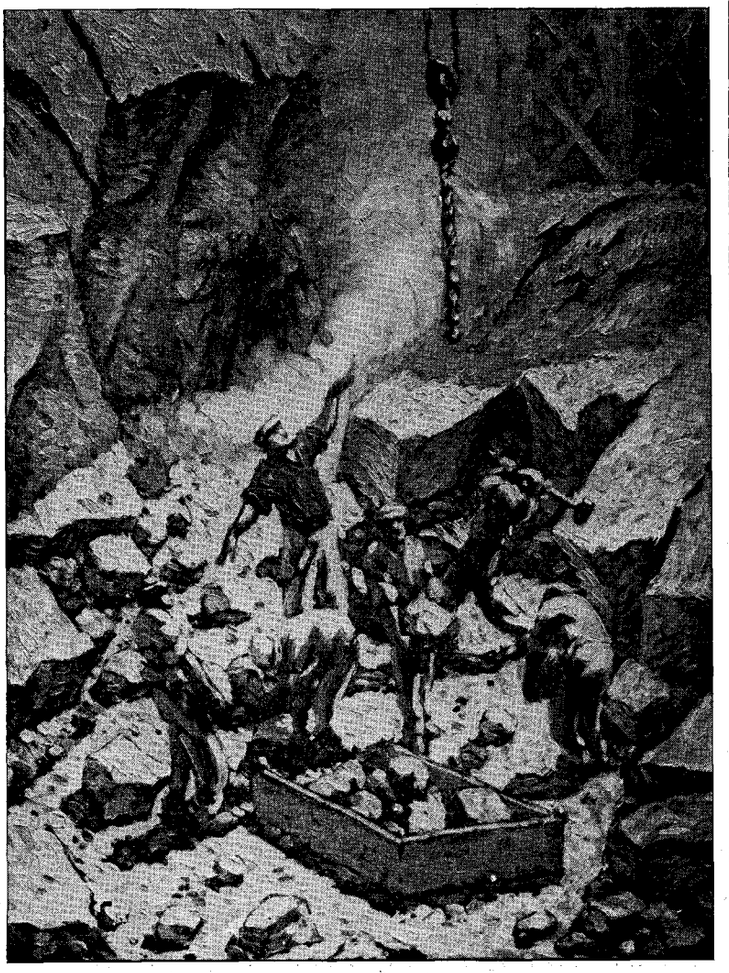
"Technical education could be extended to great advantage in this country, but it should not be conducted at the expense of the taxpayer and should certainly not be applied to the very young. It is the duty of the State to afford the means of teaching every child to read, write, and cast up figures, and to these might be added a few other guaranties against ignorance, but it is no part of the public obligation to add a lot of intellectual frills, and far less to prepare the young for this or that industrial occupation.

"The evil in vocational training as conducted by the State is precisely that pointed out by Mrs. Young. It tends to confine the child of poor parents to the trades, even tho it may have the natural qualifications for a business or a professional career. To be sure, there are far too many crowding into the polite professions, but it should not be for the authorities to say who shall and who shall not be confined to manual labor, or what particular trades should be taken up by particular children.

"It is in this sense that vocational training is undemocratic. In European countries more accustomed to governmental regulation parents very readily accept the idea of having their children drafted off into the various callings, but such a custom is repugnant to democratic, and therefore individualistic, America."

ORGANIZING OUR PLAY-WRITING FORCES

MR. AUGUSTUS THOMAS, suddenly finding himself thrust into the shoes of the late Charles Frohman, is evidently concerned about his success in filling them. Certainly he will find himself cut off from many of the old sources of play-supply. "Since last August play-writing has been extinguished in seven nations," he points out, while admitting that "previous to last August 60 per cent. of the dramas, comedies, and operettas shown on the American stage came from Europe and England." Naturally there is nothing left for America, which "has always made the greatest demand of all countries for theater entertainment," but to produce its own supply. Mr. Thomas may be a good or bad prophet, as future events alone can prove, but his forecast, given to a writer for the New York *Times*, is that "Play-writing will be paralyzed throughout Europe for five or ten years to come. Except the plays we have from Maugham, Barrie, Pinero, Besier, Chambers, and Morton, no plays will even come out of England for years to come." With the field so absolutely cleared for the American playwright comes also the need of organizing this country's play-writing forces. Mr. Thomas outlines his plan in this way:



"LABOR,"
By Martinus Anderson.

One of the prize-pictures submitted for the competition on the theme of "Labor," considered particularly suitable for American artists.

"I have long held and frequently exprest the opinion that the potential dramatist is first a newspaper man, because the newspaper man has that indispensable training, not elsewhere found, in dialog, in character-study, and has the flare for the dramatic. I believe that the future of the American drama has its finest

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promise in such products as shall come directly from the soil; such stories as shall be indigenous to the communities which they express. . . . . .

"The material for these plays now lies in the minds and may be on the tables of many ambitious young men in the local rooms of the newspapers, and if a method, however imperfect, can be devised for calling this material into 'shape,' the theater and the nation will be the gainers.

"Allow me to illustrate my theory by example. During the last winter, after lecturing before Professor Baker's class in drama at Harvard, I made a second visit to the university for the purpose of working in collaboration with the students. We proceeded on the assumption that a definite order had been received from a manager for a play. Then the class addrest itself to the task; decided upon the actor or actress for whom the play was to be written; started with either a suggestion or an idea, and built a working scenario leading from that idea.

"The experiment was successful, and, in two morning sessions of three hours each, Professor Baker's class of thirty-five produced what can be recorded as an excellent story for a play.

"The story was left in the custody of the class, which was to appoint a small committee for its amplification into a proper play."

The result of the experiment was so satisfactory that so august a body as the Society of American Dramatists decided to take a leaf from the classroom's book:

"Saturday nights during the season those members met and worked after the same fashion, first under my leadership and then under others. In this work two stories were evolved and given to committees for their development into plays.

"These dramatist pot-boilers have not yet made their appearance, and the committees of dramatists appointed to work upon them were not always in agreement, but something more valuable than the production of the pot-boilers resulted from the collaboration. Some members of the committee decided to work on their own account on the stories presented; others began to work in pairs, which is perhaps the most satisfactory allotment for collaboration, but the whole society was energized by the idea, and its various members went to work with renewed vigor.

"The success of the experiment at Harvard and in the Dramatists' Society, and especially the practicability of work in that manner, indicate that if in centers of the great sections, let us say, Philadelphia, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Paul, Chicago, New Orleans, Boston, St. Louis, Detroit, and other cities, a sufficient number of newspaper men could be found to form a little working coterie to which company I or others might come who are familiar with the work, such a company of writers could successfully collaborate upon a play. I do not think that this play would necessarily be great or even successful, but I do believe that after it was produced the men who had been instructed by its production would employ the same methods to make plays of their own subjects about which they no doubt feel deeply and are thoroughly informed."

The group system of working out plays looks questionable to the St. Louis *Post*, which searches in vain through the history of the English drama for any conspicuous success in collaboration outside of Beaumont and Fletcher. "The play is essentially a one-mind product," declares *The Post*, besides saying:

"It must be conceived as a whole. To inject into it the ideas of many would have the effect of transforming a piece of tapestry into a crazy-quilt.

"This factory-plan of dividing work may facilitate the turning out of a great number of plays, but they will lack the charm of the individual touch and be very like ready-made clothes."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, somewhat of a doubting Thomas also, thinks it will be interesting to see whether an increased supply of plays will result from an enhanced demand:

"Perhaps it will, but experience fails to inspire a large degree of confidence. Altho so much of our stage entertainment has been imported from abroad, it does not seem that the American playwright or composer has had any cause to complain of a lack either of encouragement or of remuneration. According to all appearances he has been doing pretty well. Public taste has not discriminated against his productions, and when he has succeeded, as he very often has, in hitting the taste of the theatergoer his efforts have been liberally rewarded."

TO BE-GERMAN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

THERE HAVE BEEN SECTIONS of our country, like the Scandinavian Northwest, which have tried to further a movement to introduce the teaching in the public schools of the mother tongue of the predominant foreign population. It has been based on the sentimental wish to preserve the traditions as well as accents of the home country and has seemed to have no political significance. Perhaps it is only this that inspires our German-Americans in enunciating one plank of their platform of the National German-American Alliance at its annual convention in San Francisco. Alongside the decree of a new holiday—American day—the 19th of October, the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, in order, explains *The Nation* (New York), "that we should never forget that on that day we freed ourselves from British control," comes the announcement that "leagues are to be formed in every State for the promotion of laws establishing the right to education in German, and safeguarding such instruction." There is even more in view:

"The formation of classes of children outside the schools for instruction in German songs and poetry and in the language is to be undertaken at once. The collecting of material about the deeds of the German pioneers and the part they have played in our history is to be systematically organized and encouraged; and German libraries are to be enlarged or founded. The Turner movement is to be revived and furthered. Our German public-school teachers are to be shown how to teach history from the German point of view, and, of course, the teaching of German is to be a part of all public-school courses hereafter, as well as instruction in German history and *deutsche Kultur*."

Upon all this *The Nation* has a view that perhaps was overlooked by those planning so beneficent a work:

"Summed up, therefore, the whole German-American program is that citizens of this country of Teutonic origin shall remain a separate group, retaining their traditions, customs, and language, and preserving their own culture, not acquiring ours. They are to be Americans and yet not Americans. As Prof. Julius Goebel, of the University of Illinois, put it in a book published before the outbreak of the European War, in January, 1914, the German-American, the 'scion of a noble race,' declines to permit himself to be cast into the melting-pot of American life, to emerge reformed into a factory-like type, 'by the common mold' by which ordinary Americans are stamped. To make German-born Americans, or those with German blood in their veins just like ordinary American citizens is to decree, the professor says, the destruction of everything that is holy 'in our [that is, the German] national character.' Not unnaturally, his view of our American future is of an 'American people filled with German ideals'; for not only is the German-American to be allowed to keep all his customs and his language, but, so Professor Goebel asserts, the sole hope for our American institutions, sunk so low as to make all 'thinking persons ask how much longer can this country rule itself,' is the 'infusion of our American life with German *Kultur* and ideals, German sense of honor and of duty.'

"Now, men like Professor Goebel and the members of the German-American League are so convinced that everything German is superior to everything else on earth that it is hardly worth while to reason with them. For instance, it would be idle to remind them that other groups in our country believe in their ideals and customs and languages. What is to become of us if each of our numerous groups, the Scandinavian, the Jewish, the French, the Hungarians, and Czechs, were to insist on their language and their history in our schools, and refuse likewise to be molded into good Americans by the common melting-pot of our life and politics? Are we to be not a nation, but a collection of groups of citizens of different thoughts and ideals? Already in Chicago the Bohemians are paying out of their own pockets for schools using the Bohemian language. In Minnesota the Scandinavian tongues are taught in more and more schools; in its largest city there is to be a 'house of life' from which Scandinavian *Kultur* and ideals are to be spread throughout the land. What is to become of American ideals and our *Kultur* and our varied contributions to mankind, our social and political additions to human knowledge and human happiness and the science of government? Well, our foreign-born citizens may be certain of one thing: our native American ideals

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will never be subordinated to any made in Germany or elsewhere, for the word 'American' stands for things political, spiritual, moral, and humanitarian that are unsurpassed. But we are grateful to Professor Goebel, the German-American Alliance, and others for their giving us due warning of their intentions for the future."

TEACHING CHILDREN ABOUT THE WAR

THE LITTLE PITCHERS with big ears have been taking in a good deal of war-talk, and school-teachers have, naturally, found a new interest in giving intelligent direction to these new ideas. With our American schools the problem has been how not to impregnate young minds with violent partizanship. But the people of the warring countries have felt no need of restraining a budding patriotism, as a writer in the London *Times* shows. He points out that the children's memory of these days will be vital for the future, for "they are the human material upon which the stability of the new order in Europe will one day depend." The difficulty vexes the mind of many a parent, and he tries to figure out just how the child apprehends the changed state of the world's life:

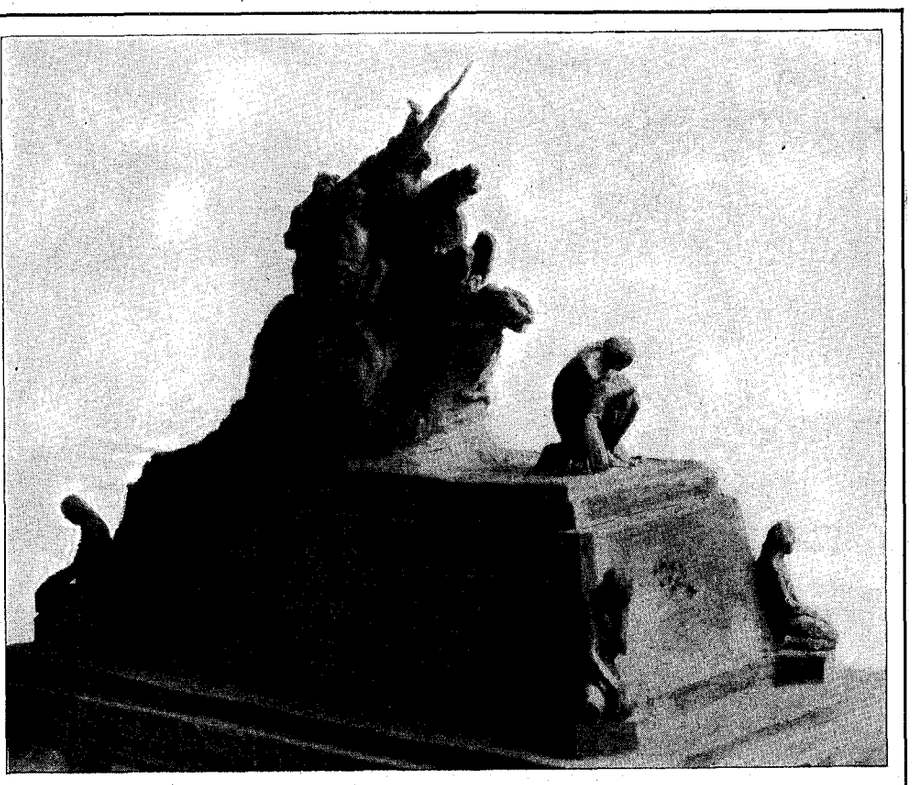
"A child's understanding is based on what he can perceive and feel for himself; modern teaching has found a new life through realizing the fact. What can a child's own observation tell him? There is a vague something called The War, vaguely terrible and vaguely glorious, happening in the place called Abroad. Because of this, there are a great many soldiers about, and we are only going to the seaside for a week this summer, and the street-lamp outside no longer throws a companionable beam on the nursery-ceiling at night. Certainly there is not very much to build upon.

"But a lead may be found, to begin with, in another principle of modern elementary teaching; when you can not connect an idea with a child's own experience, connect it with the experience of other children. 'Tell me a story—about the war' is a not infrequent request in these days. But we find that an account of the most thrilling actualities of heroism somehow fails to touch the childish imagination, or to answer the underlying inquiry which seeks to discover what it all feels like. Attention wanders; the polite extinguisher of 'Now tell me another story!' is soon applied. A story about a child in France, Belgium, or Poland meets with quite a different reception. His adventures, constructed by the narrator out of the endless possibilities that war affords, are followed with breathless excitement, and the demand is, now, that the story should be made a serial.

"Many realizations can be brought home when they are thus described as being made out through childish eyes; the countryside, the street, the smashed and scarred houses; the character, now of a French colonel, now of a Russian peasant-soldier; the feelings and opinions of the people, and the hopes and fears that center in the holding of a line. After a little of this descriptive story-telling another demand is sure to ensue, which will mark the moment when the general idea of war has become a full reality in the child's comprehension; the inevitable 'Why?' 'What is it all about?' We are tempted to answer, 'You will understand that better when you are older.' An account of the accumulating, carefully fostered impulse of German dominance could not, it seems, be made to live for the childish auditor. But we have not yet exhausted the resources of the story. The tale of a German schoolchild and what he is taught—one of the most pathetic tales that our time has to tell—will do more than lay the foundation for an understanding of the German psychology; it will suggest the beginnings of that comprehending sympathy from which the future has everything to hope, and with it the foundation of a healthy mistrust for the new, the scientific, Squeers and all his works, present and to come."

Older children ought to be having their ideas about the war developed in the schools, asserts the writer. The parent ought to feel it his duty, at the same time, to be in touch with their thoughts. The insight into school-life given by Compton McKenzie in "Youth's Encounter" may help American readers to understand the plight of the British parent in this crisis hinted in this paragraph:

"And the boy or girl home for the holidays is nearly always reticent, by the curious tradition of the school community, and has little to communicate concerning the deeper processes that are at work beneath the obvious surface. Perhaps an equally odd shyness on the part of the parent, confronted anew with partially estranged offspring, is to some extent responsible for a sense of awkwardness. It may be hoped that the topic of the war, being at once of immediate and daily interest as mere news and also a source of deeper questions and conclusions, will do something to bridge the gap between the underthought of parent and of child. It is for the parent, as we nervously realize, to make the first overtures toward an interchange of views. And perhaps we can best begin by seeing that our general or meal-time conversation about the incidents of war is thoughtful rather than exclamatory in tone. . . . This is a war against the spirit that would domineer, a war against 'side' and 'swank' and the petty dominion of self *über Alles;* that will be the main realization. Or, more positively, it is a war on behalf of the right which nations share with children—the right to grow unwarped and undominated, and to develop their own best, not some one else's. Such is the unspoken ideal of maturing childhood, and such is the liberationist aim that inspires our armies to-day."



"THE WAR-CLOUD."

Group by Louis Urich, winning the prize of $200 offered by Mrs. Helen Foster Barnett. The group represents the Hand of Death in the War-Cloud, with the rider War driving on, heedless of women and children, while death by fire on one side and death by devastation on the other try to stay him.

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

RIDDLING THE PACIFISTS

THE FAILURE TO REALIZE that international morality always has been, and still is, below that of the average individual is "the cardinal weakness of the pacifists' position," remarks a writer in *The Mid-West Quarterly* (New York, July). At the same time we are reminded that our court records prove even the best citizens to be "far from voluntary subjection to the principles of justice," and the fact is an accepted one that losing litigants only submit because "the force of society stands back of the court's decree." In the view of the writer "modern pacifism is a by-product of social democracy," and "its first representatives are found among those men of terror and blood who made themselves known and abhorred throughout the world as 'Jacobins.'" Pacifism was adopted by the radical wing of the French Revolution "not from a sincere moral conviction, but from considerations of party advantages." They felt, as did the European anti-militarist Socialists, that the Army stood in the way of their aspirations as a party. Yet the European Socialists are fighting because they have "no real conviction to overbalance the motives which urged them into the war." Moreover, the origin and history of the Socialist party from the time of the French Revolution to the present "should have warned the pacifists of America, who stand outside of the party, that their hope of peace through European Socialism rested upon an extremely fragile base." We read then that—

THE BIRTHDAY-FEAST.

One Year: The child amid his birthday-toys.
—George van Raemdonck in *De Amsterdammer*.

"The pacifists of to-day have gone a step beyond the revolutionists in their opposition to military establishments. Not only are armaments useless, they say, because the people of the different countries do not wish to fight one another, but also because they provoke war. When they are in the hands of monarchical governments they are the instruments of tyranny. What is needed to assure a permanent universal peace is, first, republican forms of government, and secondly, disarmament and the suppression of private arms- and munition-factories. If this argument is valid, how comes it that throughout history the republican States have been, if anything, more warlike than their monarchical contemporaries? . . . And during the period of their independent existence, have not the United States fought as many wars as, or even more wars than, any of the great military States of Europe?"

Great armaments and universal military service, in time of peace, the writer goes on to say, are an invention of Prussia dating from the middle of the last century. On the other hand, the Orange Free State, the Boer Republic, and England "did not have universal military service or large standing armies of volunteers." Nor did the United States in 1898. Yet he quotes the late Prof. J. A. Cramb, of England, as saying: "In the nineteenth century there is a long series of wars—in the Crimea, in India, in Afghanistan, in China, in New Zealand, in Egypt, in western and in southern Africa; so that it might be said without exaggeration that through all these years scarcely a sun set which did not look upon some Englishman's face dead in battle." Whereupon the writer in *The Mid-West Review* inquires, "Can the most rabid pacifist bring an indictment like this against that blackest of all iniquities, 'Prussian militarism'?" There follows a statement about the American pacifist who rests secure on "the comparative unpreparedness of the United States," because he is confident that all the great military and naval Powers will exhaust themselves in the present conflict, and being "bankrupt in men and money and held in the firm grip of their mutual hatreds, the European nations will not be, for a long time to come, in condition to attack America." In rebuttal, we read that—

"This argument is, no doubt, convincing to a large number of people who are either predisposed to this view or too indifferent to give it serious attention. . . . For despite the losses in men, wealth, and munitions of war, the conflict might continue for several years without seriously weakening any of the great Powers involved in it. When peace is made, all prisoners of war will be restored, and there will then be an immensely greater number of trained fighters than at the beginning of the war. The proportion of those killed or badly maimed is very small, and the present war seems to be less destructive of life than most wars have been, numbers considered. Prisoners aside, the great Powers will find new men arriving at maturity almost as fast as others are killed or permanently disabled at the front. The margin of difference is so small as to make the reduction in the number of fighting-men at the end of the war so inconsiderable as to merit little attention in gaging the fighting-strength of the nation. Moreover, no great war of history has ever ended because the supply of able-bodied men had been exhausted. The final reserve strength of the nation, whether in men or munitions of war, is never called in. The contest is decided by the greater momentum or superior position gained by one of the parties to the war. Reserve strength is of no value if it can not be employed, and it is only in the reserve strength that the belligerent nations are being weakened, strange as that may

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sound. All the Powers involved, with the possible exception of Servia, can strike a much harder blow to-day than they could when the war began, and any one of them would now be a more dangerous enemy to an unprepared neutral than before a shot was fired or a man killed."

As to "national hatreds," history shows conclusively, we read, that "wars do more toward allaying than toward creating them." Yet it is easy for pacifists to make the mistake of thinking otherwise, because they look upon war as "a disease, whereas it is at most a symptom and evidence of disease—a violent proceeding on the part of the body politic to cast out a disturbing element of some kind." Turning then to the prospect of "a federated and unarmed world kept in submission by a federal police force," which seems to be "the final goal of pacifism," the writer says that—

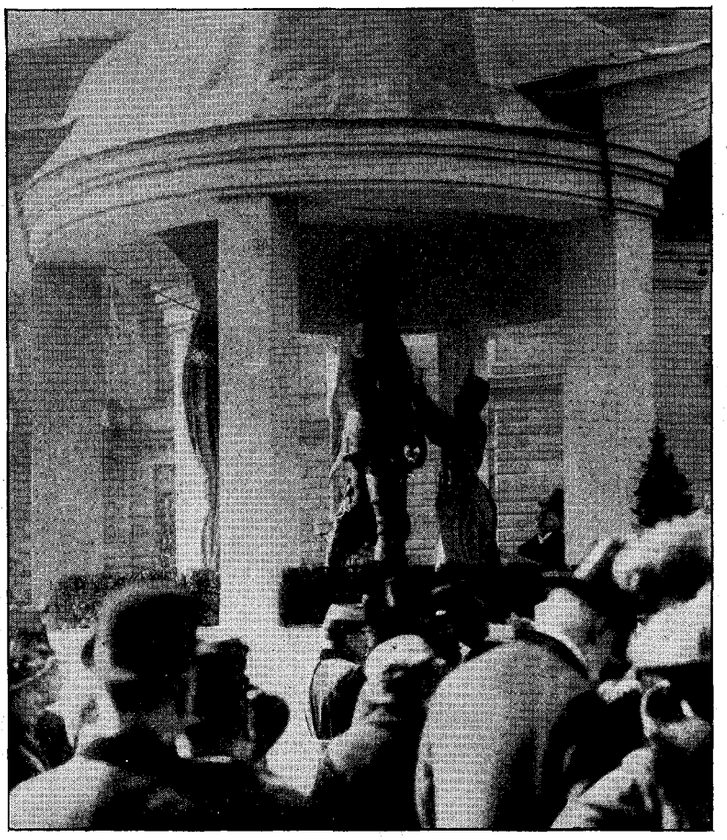
"Those who advocate this scheme thus voluntarily surrender their case on the question of force versus justice, since the ultimate appeal is to force. They have come to the sane conclusion that justice receives no consideration anywhere unless she comes with a policeman at her back. As to how this federation is to be effected we are not told, as far as I am aware, and I can not here go into the endless difficulties such a scheme would seem destined to encounter. But supposing it to have been put into operation, are we certain that the gain would overbalance the loss? Would it not almost of necessity lead to the end of free institutions and local self-government? Would it not mark the complete surrender of the Anglo-Saxon idea to the Latin principle of centralization? For, be it observed, this international police force is designed for the express purpose of crushing nationalism. . . . Unless this force is made so powerful as to inspire abject fear, it can not, of course, fulfil its purpose of preventing war. Its commander will be the master of the world and trample it under foot if he so chooses. His army of millions of men must be composed of mercenaries who have emancipated themselves from the old-fashioned weakness of patriotism or they could not be depended on to serve where their sympathies should be involved. Imperial Rome at one time seemed to threaten the world with the stagnation which necessarily follows the suppression of healthy rivalry and the curbing of individualistic tendencies due to racial characteristics and local conditions. But the Rome of the Cæsars could not disarm the world; and Germany, whose ambitions we suspect to-day, is not likely to succeed where Rome failed under the more favorable conditions seventeen or eighteen hundred years ago. And if we dread the universal empire of Germany as long as we possess our weapons, what shall we not fear when we have given them into the hands of a colossal mercenary force which owes no allegiance except to the man who commands it? For the sake of outward peace . . . we surrender all our higher moral and spiritual aspirations. If this is the price of peace, as it seems to me to be if we accept the pacifists' prescription, are we resigned to paying it?"

In proof, then, of his statement above that "national hatreds" are not engendered by wars, the writer observes that:

"This war is not producing national hatreds, and none existed except between England and Germany. To-day, seven months after the war began, German and Englishman are fraternizing in the trenches between the intervals of fighting. The war is creating mutual understanding and respect as each discovers unsuspected virtues in his antagonist. So it has been in the past. Our war with Spain brought to an end nearly a century of friction and ill-feeling between the two countries. The Boers held a standing grudge against England before the South-African War. They are for the most part loyal supporters of England to-day when a war for independence would almost certainly succeed. Thirty or more years of ill feeling preceded our Civil War, growing more intense as the moment for the clash drew near. The war, in removing the cause of the strife, has brought not only good-will, but mutual admiration."

REVOLUTION IN RELIGIOUS THOUGHT

IT IS ONLY in the United States, which is as yet comparatively little affected by the great world-war, that the remnants of the age of doubt still linger. So declares a writer in *The Watchman-Examiner* (New York), who finds himself awakened to the fact by a chance reading of a copy of *The Hibbert Journal* for June, 1913. Comparing the status of religious thought of to-day with that evidenced by this copy of one of the leading religious reviews, he finds an "entire revolution of religious thought caused by one year of the European War."



THE IRON MAN OF VIENNA.

Red-Cross work in Austria is assisted by this method of statue-building. Citizens pay a krone for the privilege of driving a nail in this wooden figure which, when entirely covered by these bristling heads, becomes thus a man of iron.

He recalls that at the time this number of the magazine was issued "the articles appeared to many extremely timely and up to date." Now they read "like far-off echoes of an almost forgotten past":

"One year of bitter conflict has driven the current religious thought so far from the course of 1913 that few have realized the vast change. In this number the opinions of German scholars are quoted with respect; in fact, as decisive and convincing. As now read it is realized with something of a shock that the views of German theologians and philosophers are no longer quoted as authority.

"The reading of this issue revealed afresh the fact that the type of theology and philosophy somewhat dominant in past years has been utterly discredited by the war. The ascendency which German thinkers had gained and maintained in the last forty years has been destroyed by the fact that their theology and philosophy have permitted them to defend a war in which millions of human lives are being destroyed, and a large part of the earth laid waste."

The German people, it is noted, have turned from that type of religion and philosophy:

"The names that have stood high in scholastic and theological

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circles are no longer reverenced. The apostles of the age of doubt are being repudiated, and the people are reading the Bible and thronging the churches in simple faith in God and his Word and calling on him for help in this time of terrible wo. In the number of *The Journal* referred to it is asserted that the Gospels are largely unhistorical, that but little is known of the real life of Jesus, and that Jesus was merely the latest and best of the Hebrew prophets, belonging really to the old dispensation, and that the Gospels should be considered as a part of the Old Testament. Who cares for that sort of speculation now? Not the people of Germany! They are seeking the Savior as never before. Not the people of France! Godless France has become thoughtful. The infidel writers are neglected or have themselves become religious, and the people are thronging the forsaken churches. Certainly not the people of Russia! They are more earnestly adoring Jesus Christ, whom they now believe to be Very God of Very God. And not even in England is the destructive criticism of the Bible having the currency it had before the war. The realism of life in the face of the great conflict has banished all relish for speculative reasoning, and trust in God and in his Son and in his Word are the dominating facts in religious thought and life."

The United States have not yet felt this world-disaster at its full force:

"But as the Deluge swept the corrupt race of men from the earth, so this war is purging the earth of the doubt of the Word of God which has been eating like a cancer into the vitals of modern Christianity. In times of ease and safety, men come to rely on their own powers, but in times of trouble they turn to God, because they realize that he alone can save. This lesson the world is learning to-day. Reliance on human wisdom is destroyed. Trust in God is our only refuge."

TEACHING WAR-CRIPPLES USEFUL TRADES

HOW CAN LIFE be made supportable for the wreckage of humanity war leaves in its wake? This problem is being widely discust in France, and we learn from *La Nouvelle Revue* (Paris) that a practical contribution toward its solution has been made by Mr. Éduard Herriot, the Mayor of Lyons, in his trade-school for the wounded—an institution which is being copied all over the country, and even in Algeria. In the Lyons school, which was opened on the 29th of last December, soldiers permanently maimed are taught such trades as shoemaking, cobbling, tailoring, gardening, carpentry, toy-making, bookbinding, bookkeeping, stenography, and typewriting. Courses are also planned in harness-making, metal-working, coopering, and possibly jewel-setting. The school day is eight hours, and those whose trades involve manual labor also have courses of primary instruction in the evening. The *Revue* writer, Mr. Johannes Gravier, gives us the following editorial information about this interesting experiment:

"Candidates for admission are selected with care, each name being proposed by the chief physician of the formation to the Director of the *Service de Santé*, who transmits it to the Governor-General of the *région*, who accepts or rejects it.

"The candidates thus presented are the 'amputated' and the 'wounded,' the latter term including all infirmities consequent on a wound received in war. . . ? As to the first the task of decision is easy. Examination is made to see whether the cicatrization is solid, definitive, with no fistual nor painful spot. . . . In the second category the question is more delicate. We have examined a great number and retained few, for most were susceptible of improvement by proper treatment. . . . Furthermore the candidate must be incapacitated by the nature of his wound to resume his former occupation, and must lack resources for self-support. From the moral point of view he must enter the school with a firm and decided will to work and to learn. He is free to leave when he pleases, and the school reserves the absolute right to dismiss those whose conduct may produce trouble or scandal among their fellows."

Mr. Gravier gives a vivacious account of his visit to the Lyons school, whose director he found just granting an interview to inspectors of labor and representatives of the press:

"At the moment he was speaking of the apprenticeship of shoemaking.

" 'You teach cobbling chiefly?' some one asked.

" 'On the contrary, we have our workmen make new goods—that creates new interest among the students. There is a risk of discouraging them by repair-work alone. It is important that they should achieve the production of something as soon as possible.'

" 'In short, you skip the steps of apprenticeship?'

" 'Not at all, for we wish to make excellent workmen; but we guide the apprentice zealously at the beginning, so that he may arrive at a result which will encourage him, and inculcate taste and pride in the article he is making.'

" 'How much time does it take to make a good shoemaker?'

" 'From a year to 18 months, according to aptitude.'

" 'But it takes three years in current practise?'

" 'Yes, but you are speaking of young apprentices under a master . . . who, after they have learned to sew leather in their second year, lose time in sweeping out the shop or taking lessons. Moreover, at their age they are still thinking more of sport than of perfecting themselves in their trade. Whereas here we have to do with men who know what they are working for and who bend all their zeal, attention, and tenacity to the purpose of making progress.'

"The question turns now upon the nature and gravity of the amputations which permit or interdict a given profession. Thus to become a shoemaker, it is necessary to have two sound arms and the stumps of legs to support the last. The director bade us note that the *École Professionelle des Blessés* does not wait to begin the education of its students until the Government has fitted the artificial limbs which it is bound to furnish them. Owing to the large number of those who require such appliances there may be a delay of two months or more. It is harmful to allow the man who has suffered amputation to remain unoccupied and inactive during this time."

On this point the author quotes an interesting observation of Dr. Carle, who is the author of a pamphlet concerning these schools, which is sent free on request. Dr. Carle remarks that the work of the orthopedist is by no means complete when the first apparatus furnished by the State has been fitted:

"According to the occupation, and according to the skill of the pupil, this apparatus can be modified and perfected. In place of the classic crutch or the wooden hand, a delicate instrument can be fastened to the stump capable of taking the place of the missing hand. It is quite impossible in practise to establish a delimitation between orthopedy and reeducation. The one infringes strongly upon the other, and the orthopedist must collaborate with the educator for the best helpfulness to the future workman. There is much to be created along this line and we hope to discover interesting modifications of the old apparatus."

The trade most often selected, we learn, is that of the shoemaker. It is easy to learn and can be carried on at home. Besides, the tools are not costly, and it may be quite profitable even in a village. The course in accounting is the only one which undertakes to furnish candidates for liberal careers, posts, and administrative positions:

"Besides accounting, the students have courses in stenography, French, arithmetic, geography, English, and commercial Russian—the last optional. This course will furnish especially bookkeepers for factories and large stores. A certain number of students even propose to be commercial travelers. We passed next to the bookbinding *atelier*. Here, too, the one-armed were in the majority. Nevertheless they managed the paste-brush with dexterity with their single fist. The books entrusted to their care seemed drest with the utmos neatness.

"Gaiety and good humor reigned everywhere. These men know that they could quit the school whenever they pleased. They also know why they are there and what they are working for. They appreciate their advantages. Their pensions will not be modified because they have learned a trade. Finally, they feel assured of finding openings when they leave the school.

"It is with a comforted heart and an enthusiastic spirit that one leaves the establishment . . . entirely reassured as to the future of its pensioners. The miraculous results—the word is not too strong—obtained in so short a time (only two months at that time) prove that Mr. Herriot has achieved here a piece of work that is practical, useful, and lasting. . . . . .

"In fact, since the astonishing success of the school at Lyons there is a spirit of emulation in the whole country."

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CURRENT POETRY

AS time goes on, and the war seems to become, so to speak, a terrible habit instead of a phenomenon, some readjustment of critical phraseology grows necessary. For instance, we can no longer accurately apply the term "war-poetry" to all verse which is inspired by our generation's tragedy. It is too sweeping a term. It is not sound criticism to class together two such poems, admirable in their different ways, as Mr. John Masefield's "August, 1914," and Herr Ernst Lissauer's "Hassengesang."

Here (from the London *New Witness*) are four beautiful stanzas which would not have been written in times of peace. Yet we hesitate to limit them by calling them "war-poetry." They are poetry—that is the important thing about them. Their gifted author has written nothing so picturesquely colorful as "High Summer" since her unforgetable poem about the golden lilies.

HIGH SUMMER

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

Pinks and syringa in the garden closes,
And the sweet privet hedge and golden roses,
The pines hot in the sun, the drone of the bee,
They die in Flanders to keep these for me.

The long sunny days and the still weather,
The cuckoo and blackbird shouting together,
The lambs calling their mothers out on the lea,
They die in Flanders to keep these for me.

All doors and windows open: the South wind blowing
Warm through the clean sweet rooms on tiptoe going,
Where many sanctities, dear and delightsome, be,
They die in Flanders to keep these for me.

Daisies leaping in foam on the green grasses,
The dappled sky and the stream that sings as it passes;
These are bought with a price, a bitter fee,
They die in Flanders to keep these for me.

There is color, too, in these interesting lines, which first appeared in *The Bellman*. But there is less of human passion than in "High Summer"—indeed, this poet seems to desire aloofness from humanity. But he is too true a poet ever to attain this desire. The mood he expresses is, perhaps, unimportant, but his expression of it is distinguished.

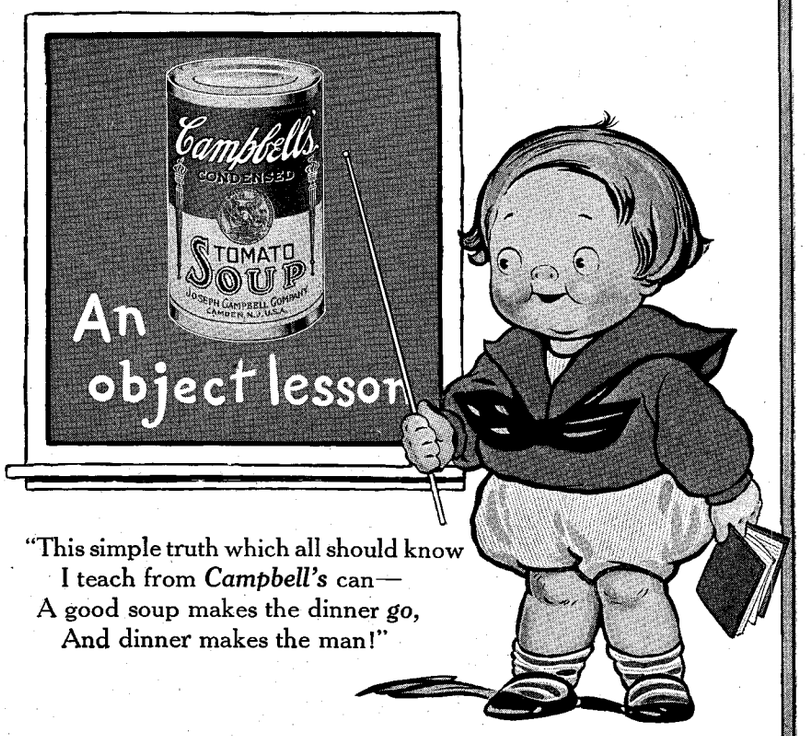
AS IN A BELFRY

BY HERBERT CROMBIE HOWE

As in a belfry let me live,
High above the toiling town,
Looking down
From the enchanted sunset gold,
To behold
The dusking roofs, and lights that glimmer,
Where the wet streets shimmer,
And the lit shop-windows shine,
In a line.

As in a belfry let me live,
Over the hum of the human hive,
And still alive
With the thrill that shot it up,
Like a tall white lily cup,
Out of throbbing love and pain,
That, not in vain,
It might look across the years,
With wide eyes
Undimmed by tears,
Serene and wise.

As in a belfry let me live—
Let the doves about me flutter,
While my bells utter
Each dear hour, from morning's light,
Through the solemn, marching night,



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Chicken	Mulligatawny	Tomato-Okra
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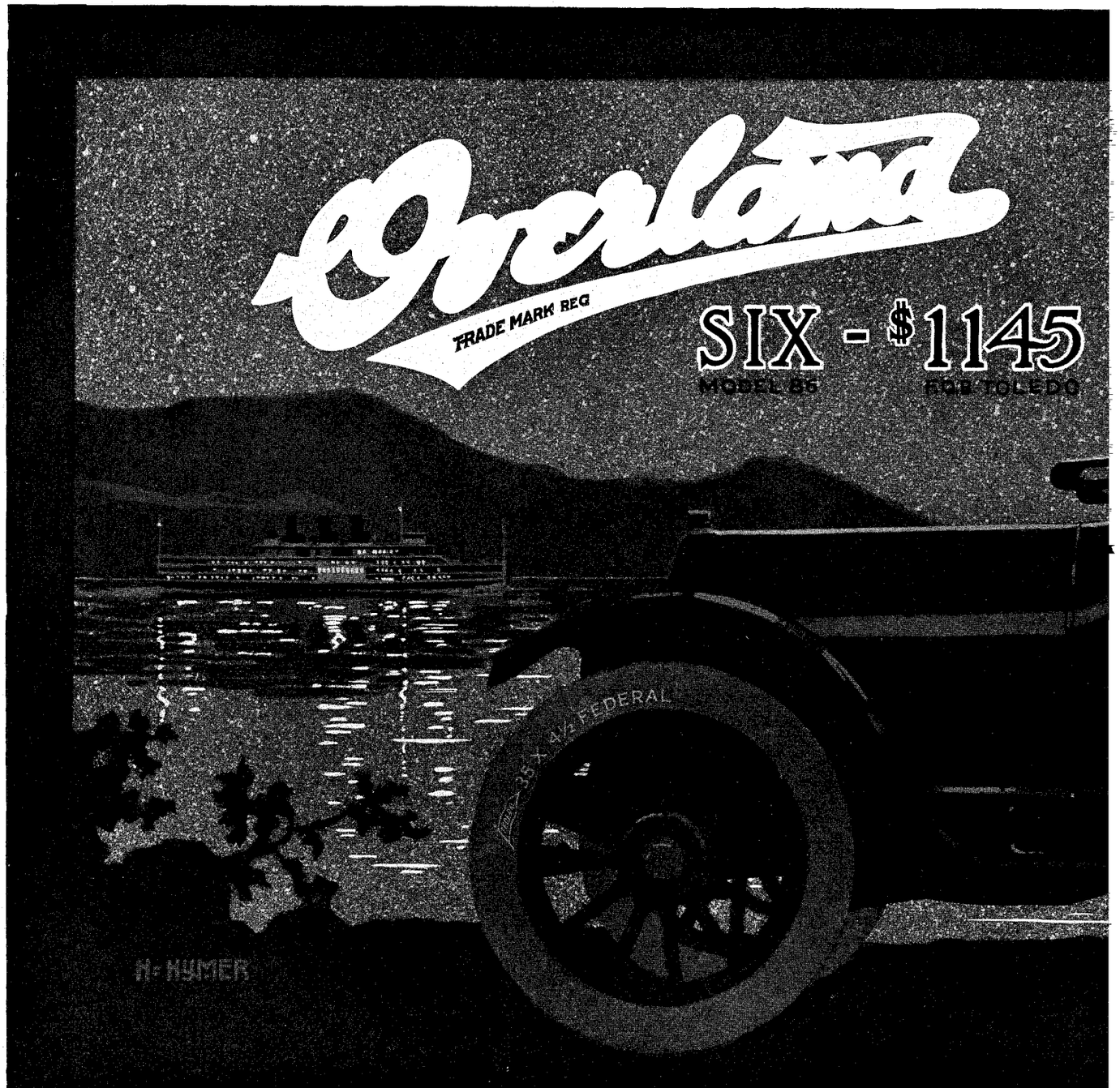

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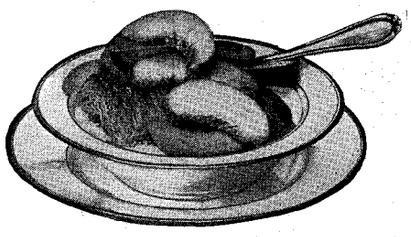

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Their moments tell
To heaven's ear,
Leaning near.

Blow, then, winds, and dash the rain,
Stars scurry through the clouds, till sunlight comes again,
Love lift me, sorrow search me, but this guerdon give,
As in a belfry let me live!

From the New York *Sun* we take this poem, inspired as is Miss Tynan's. It is at once timely and untimely; that is, it is of immediate association, and yet its application is not limited to our generation's tragedy. This poet understands the literary value of restraint; he knows that a great truth is most forceful when quietly stated.

HARVEST-FIELDS

By Charles L. O'Donnell

I walked to-day through a clover-meadow, mown
And sweet with dying bloom,
Treading under my feet a glory fit to grace
A king's way, or his tomb:
Acres of loveliness laid low and dying
Of numberless lives, only the winds sighing.

And I thought, as who does not, of other fields,
Flowered with unnumbered dead,
Wondering how those kings, the flowers of grass,
Hold up a regal head,
Plan of closer cutting, redder harvest-making,
All the world sighing and its heart breaking.

Good poems on peaceful topics are so rare nowadays that we are glad to quote from *Harper's Magazine* these colorful stanzas. It is not a seasonable poem, but, then, so pleasant a reminder of spring is welcome in midsummer or at any other time. The last two lines of Miss Daniel's admirably phrased poem suggest the daring imaginings of William Blake.

THE OPEN DOOR

By Mary Samuel Daniel

Now choristers are on the wing,
Blackbird and thrush and soaring lark;
Now all the rapture of the spring
Breaks forth from winter's dark:

All set against a peerless sky,
A radiant arch of stainless blue;
Lilac and gold-green poplars high,
Apple- and pear-bloom, too.

All intermixed with warm brown thatch,
Or set by lichened, mossed brown stone;
Crowding round many a cottage-latch,
Or sweet, apart, alone.

O breaking joy of sun-kissed bloom,
O bridal earth and blissful sky!
How is there any aching room
For sin, or tear, or sigh?

For sigh, or tear, or evil thing,
When Heaven's door is flung so wide,
When all the angels dance and sing,
Bidding us look inside?

Give me a homely cottage-latch,
Four lichened walls of mossed brown stone,
A heart that primrose peace to match,
Serene, apart, alone.

Then, tho I tread an earth-bound floor,
Fettered by many an earth-bound thing,
I still can lean against the Door
And hear the angels sing.

The death of Rupert Brooke, that gifted young poet who was one of the first to respond to England's call to arms, has inspired many distinguished poems, of which several have been quoted in these columns. That which follows—an admirable piece of work except for the triteness of "with loud alarms"—appeared in the Toronto *Mail and Empire*.

TO THE MEMORY OF RUPERT BROOKE

By Arthur S. Bourdinot

He loved to live his life with laughing lips,
And ever with gold sunlight on his eyes,
To dream on flowered uplands as they rise,
O'er which the moon like burnished metal slips;
To hear the gipsy song in sails of ships,
And wander o'er the waves 'neath azure skies,
Seeing the splendor of tired day which dies,
And into lone oblivion slowly dips.
But suddenly his country clashed in arms,
And peace was crusht and trampled like pale bloom
Beneath the careless feet of man and beast;
The world was turmoil, stirred from west to east,
And song and gladness had no longer room,
For drum and bugle called with loud alarms.

At last the most unpopular of birds has found an apologist. Hated, trapt, shot, a price on his head in some parts of the country, the sparrow has nevertheless lived to find himself the subject of song—and of delightfully gay and whimsical song, too. We quote the New York *Times Sunday Magazine*.

THE SPARROW

By James J. Daly

The sparrow has no holiday gear,
Nor whistles a jolly stave;
But in romance no buccaneer
Has ever been so brave.

He scorns your threats and stays to scoff,
He challenges and usurps.
Does blustering Winter scare him off?
He tilts his head and chirps.

He meets the North's artilleries
As cool as Bonaparte;
No hungry siege of frost can freeze
The courage in his heart.

While refugees take gentle cheer
In lands of palm and spice
He drudges in the trenches here
With wings incased in ice.

Then when Spring starts her northern drive
And Winter's long line reels,
The foppish refugees arrive
Fresh from the far Antilles.

The oriole, that gay young spark;
The thrush, swift, robin, wren,
The martin, and the meadow-lark
Come back to us again.

And fawning honors we must do
Unto this dandy rout.
This debonair, soft-fluting crew
Must drive the sparrow out!

The gable-angle, come what will,
Must serve the martin's rest.
The elm-crutch near the window-sill
Must hold the robin's nest.

The drooping maple-bough must sway
For the oriole's silken ease.
Wo to the sparrow that says nay
To our sublime decrees!

I do not like the sparrow's dress,
It is as dull as dirt;
I do not like his quarrelsomeness;
He's impudent and pert.

But as for me, he's free to hold
What's his by gallant fight.
No silver song or coat of gold
Shall blind me to his right.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

AN EYE-WITNESS OF THE "GAS-BATTLE" AT YPRES

THE Second Battle of Ypres, from Thursday, April 22, to Thursday, May 13, is perhaps the most notable single battle of the Western line, and for three different reasons. It was the first "gas-battle"; it saw one of the most dangerous breaches in the Allied line that the Germans have been able to effect in thirteen months of fighting; and it was the battle in which Canada bought, at the price of her own heart's blood, a glory that will last as long as deeds of death find entrance to the Hall of Fame. In the story that Frederick Palmer has written of the "Princess Pats" we have had one view of the terrible ordeal of the Canadian troops, who were thrown in to fill up the gap in the French lines that the asphyxiating gases caused. Another and quite different view is given by one who perhaps was closer in touch with the action during those three weeks, and who describes vividly the first appearance of the greenish-yellow gases. In *The Methodist Recorder* (London), Rev. Owen S. Watkins, an army chaplain and a veteran of the Soudan campaign and the South-African War, in which he was twice mentioned in dispatches, tells of the coming of the gas. The bombardment of Ypres that began on April 20 had by the 22d rendered the city well-nigh uninhabitable. Several hundred inhabitants still lurked in cellars, but above ground the city was deserted, save for the flying ambulances, and the heroic crew of the dressing-station in the Rue de Lille with their wounded charges. An idea of the havoc in the midst of which they worked is given in the writer's description of what the first shells some days before accomplished:

The city had been rent and torn by the previous bombardment, but still was habitable, and in it were living many thousands of civilians. On Sundays and holidays its streets were black with promenaders, and none seemed to heed the light shrapnel which from time to time burst high above the houses, doing little damage except to tiles and windows. Now, however, the Germans were using heavy siege-guns; six-inch and eight-inch high-explosive shells were the least of our terrors, for they had brought up, and were using with deadly effect, 15-inch and 17-inch guns. The bursting of a 17-inch shell is like a volcanic eruption; the whole creation rocks; the radius of danger is nearly 1,000 yards. I have seen a hole in the ground made by one of these projectiles which measured fifty feet across and was nearly thirty feet deep. There is nothing I have yet met so calculated to put the fear of death in a man as the German 42-cm. gun. The first of these shells which hit the city completely demolished a big three-story house—everybody in it perishing in the ruins—killed fifteen children who were playing in the street, and wounded some twenty other people, some of whom were more than a quarter of a mile away from the explosion.

The strain upon the hospital corps grew ever greater. When the order finally came to remove, they were practically bound down by the great mass of wounded brought in to them in ever-increasing numbers, even while the slow progress of the German shells toward their frail shelter was marked by a deadly certainty of ultimate destruction. The process of evacuation, in which the activity of the already overworked ambulance-drivers was indispensable, went on with the sluggishness of a nightmare, until the crash of breaking windows in their building began to follow each concussion outside, and large pieces of steel were flung against the walls that sheltered them. In the midst of the uproar came the poison-gas, as the writer relates:

Going into the open air for a few moments' relief from the stifling atmosphere of the wards, our attention was attracted by very heavy firing to the north, where the line was held by the French. Evidently a hot fight, and eagerly we scanned the country with our field-glasses, hoping to glean some knowledge of the progress of the battle. Then we saw that which almost caused our hearts to stop beating—figures running wildly and in confusion over the fields.

"The French have broken," we exclaimed. We hardly believed our words. It seemed so impossible, so inconceivable. For a while we almost thought that the whole French Army was in retreat. Gun-limbers passed at the gallop, fugitive Zouaves and Turcos clinging to them. In a few minutes the road in front of the asylum was choked with fugitives—soldiers and panic-stricken peasantry from the farms and villages round. The story they told we could not believe; we put it down to their terror-stricken imaginings—a greenish-gray cloud had swept down upon them, turning yellow as it traveled over the country, blasting everything it touched, shriveling up the vegetation. No human courage could face such a peril.

"We can fight, but the good God would not have us stay and be poisoned like rats in a sewer."

Then there staggered into our midst French soldiers, blinded, coughing, chests heaving, faces an ugly purple color—lips speechless with agony, and behind them, in the gas-choked trenches, we learned they had left hundreds of dead and dying comrades. The impossible was only too true.

The immediate result was a four-mile breach in our line, and through this gap the Germans were pouring in their thousands. A wilder battle has seldom been fought, and the prodigies of valor displayed are almost without parallel. The story of how the Canadian Division flung themselves into the gap has already been told by abler pens than mine. Overwhelmed by superior numbers, both of men and guns, sick to death with the poison-gas fumes, they fought such a fight as the world has rarely, if ever, witnessed before.

Our troops were called upon to face overwhelming odds. It was not merely that the enemy had a crushing preponderance of artillery, threw high-explosive shells of the heaviest weight, descended to the use of

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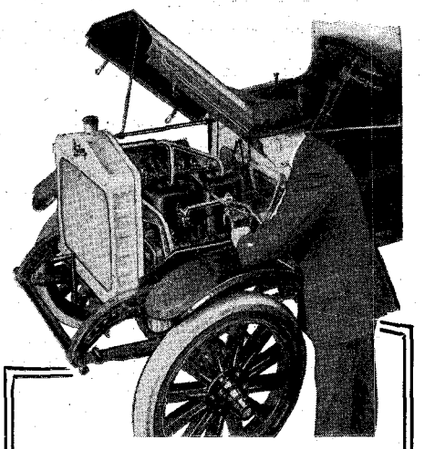

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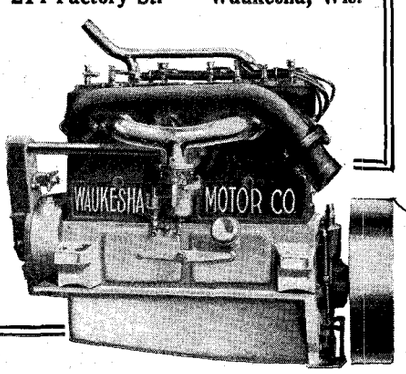

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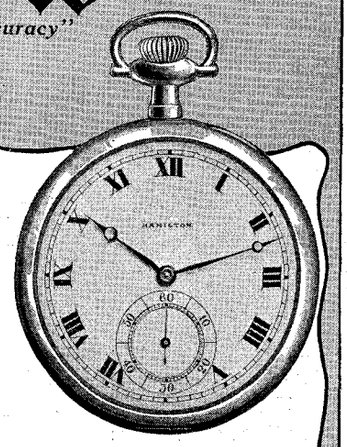

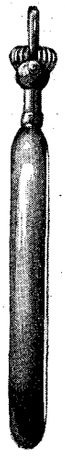

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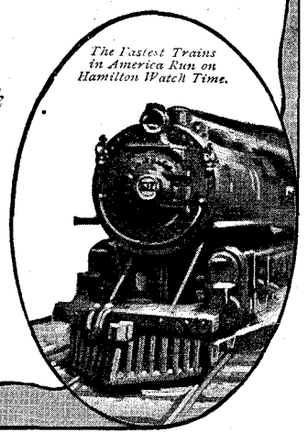

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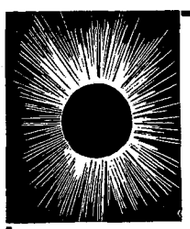

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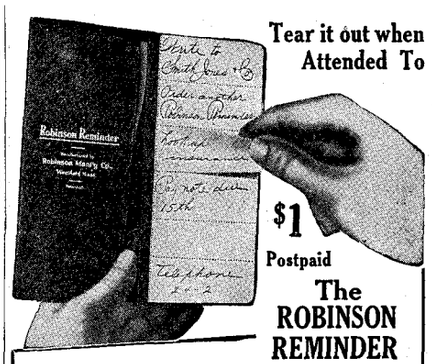

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asphyxiating gas, but, in addition, their reserves of men seemed inexhaustible. Attack after attack was repulsed, whole German corps were exterminated, but ever their places were taken by fresh troops who, unlike ours, were not worn and shattered by long fighting. For days our fate hung in the balance; our reserves appeared to be exhausted; more and more, like Malplaquet, it became a soldiers' fight, dependent for victory upon dogged fighting and the invincible spirit of our men.

In the small hours of the Friday morning reenforcements reached them, and they began to "make good." At one critical period, the 13th Brigade, the shattered remnants of which had been drawn out from "Hill 60," had to be thrown into the fight to assist the hard-prest Canadians, and in spite of depleted numbers and exhausted men, performed magnificently the task assigned to them. Later the Northumbrian Division—Territorials who had arrived from England only three days before—came to their assistance, and these untried troops proved themselves in every way the equals of the veterans by whose side they fought.

But when all have received their meed of praise, the fact remains that but for the Canadian Division we should have had to record a terrible disaster instead of a hard-won victory. For a solid week they fought, sometimes without food, for it was impossible to get it to them, always faced by overwhelming numbers, subjected to a shell-fire such as no troops had ever been called upon to face before, and constantly choked and poisoned by the asphyxiating gas-bombs, or the poison-gas which the Germans pumped into them. Small wonder that a thrill of pride ran through the Empire as the tale was told, and that Canada rejoiced even in her sorrow—she had lost the very flower of her manhood, but they died as heroes, and, in their dying, added untold glory to her name.

The chaplain describes the days that followed as "monotonous in their horror." Then came Sunday, May 2, when he was brought for the first time actually face to face with gas-warfare. As he says:

When the French were gassed we had seen something of it, but only the slighter cases had passed through our hands; now we were to see it at its worst. Finding they could not win "Hill 60" by fair means, they tried foul—asphyxiating shells were thrown, and then, favored by the wind, they pumped their poison-gas into us. In a solid bank it rolled down upon our trenches; our men did not break, but bravely faced it; with the result that they were overpowered in hundreds. Those that fell in the bottom of the trench never got up again; scores died in the trenches; over a hundred died in the regimental aid-posts and the ambulance dressing-stations; while of the men we sent to the clearing hospitals a very large number had no chance of recovery. When I arrived at our advanced dressing-station I found it full to overflowing—houses, barns, outhouses, stables, and on the ground in the yard and garden they lay to the number of 300, faces purple, twisting and writhing in agony, dying by long-drawn-out torture, their piteous eyes asking for help—and there was none that we could give.

It was the most fiendish, wicked thing

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I have ever seen; the ghastliest wounds were sweet and pleasant beside it. To add to the horror, we were being bombarded. Heavy shells were falling—in Ypres, in the field in front of us, in the field behind us, splinters of shell were hitting the house, and we were in constant fear of having our patients wounded where they lay. In that black day the only bright spot is a little service held among the men of the Cheshire Regiment, whom I found resting in their dugouts. Lying down behind a bank, so that the splinters of shell should not get us—we sang the old familiar hymns and worshiped the God we love. It was an unconventional service, and I think the first occasion on which I have preached lying down, but it was none the less a season in which we found God very near.

Wednesday, May 5, again the gas swept down upon us, and "Hill 60" was lost. Immediately after breakfast Captain Beddows, R. A. M. C., and myself had started to ride to the advanced dressing-station. It was a glorious morning, and we had a delightful canter over the fields, but, as we drew near Ypres, to our horror we found men lying all along the road gasping out their lives, and with sinking hearts we recognized the deadly effects of the German gas. At 8:30 the death-cloud had swept down upon them; the men had not been able to face it; these had run gasping until they fell black in the face and dying—some had run three miles.

"We can fight, sir," the men panted; "we don't mind shot and shell—but to be poisoned like rats!—it ain't war; it's murder."

All along the road we met them, until at last the dressing-station was reached. I wish I could forget that sight; but I never shall. For the first time in my life I felt my heart hot with bitter hate; nothing seemed bad enough for the men who had done this thing. As on the previous Sunday the place was full to overflowing, and still they streamed in upon us—walking, crawling, helped along by comrades, lying in wagons and on gun-limbers. Major Hannafin and his helpers were at their wits' end; in twenty hours they had over 1,200 cases to deal with; more than 100 died in the dressing-stations, and in one regiment alone they had over 100 deaths. Toward evening the "Hill" was retaken by the 11th Brigade, only to be lost and won again on the following day. On the Friday 400 casualties passed through our hands—as they were wounded and not gassed, nobody seemed to be particularly deprest—and we were told that "Hill 60" had now become untenable for either side.

For another week the struggle continued, and then lapsed. In this war, says the writer, battles do not end at all in a grand climax, but rather "ebb away and die a slow death." The official date for the ending of the Second Battle of Ypres, he believes to be May 13. There followed on the 24th, however, a fourth gas-battle, in which the cavalry suffered especially, of which he says, in conclusion:

I am not going to describe it; enough has already been said to give you some idea of that horror; suffice it to say that in twelve hours 800 cases passed through our hands. But they were not such

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serious cases as in the previous attacks, for the men had been equipped with respirators, which greatly neutralized the effect of the gas, and since that date these have been so improved that now the gas is powerless to touch us.

THE HUMORISTS' NEUTRAL SHAFTS

PROBABLY you were not completely mobilized for war on August 1, a year ago? Perhaps many weeks passed before that was accomplished; possibly you have still the feeling that a few regiments of ideas and intellectual conceptions are not quite as well drilled and armed for argument as they should be. When the war started there were few people who found themselves in a state of mental preparedness for war. Writing in *The Illustrated Sunday Magazine*, Frederick Hall declares that the poets were manifestly unprepared when the war began, and remarks on the long period that we were compelled to wait for anything better than sporadic outbursts of hostility showing far more antagonistic than poetic feeling.

The war found another class of writers, however, much more ready, and these, strangely enough, were the humorists. Once the first appalling fact of a world-war was grasped, the humorists rose to the occasion manfully, and so far their serried ranks have withstood the deadliest onslaughts of atrocity, bitterness, horror, or sorrow. In proof, says this writer, of the efficiency of their preparedness—

> One need only recall their contribution to the strategy of the war. It was they who suggested to Belgium the wisdom of building armored cathedrals; they pointed out to England that what she needed was a Culebra Slide in the Kiel Canal; they offered Russia the illuminating suggestion that the Cossacks be ordered to dye their whiskers green, thus causing the foe to mistake the army for a field of alfalfa, and they promptly commended the French for seizing all taxicabs for army service—this in view of their well-known ability to make frightful charges.
>
> It is but fair to add that it was an English sergeant who answered the question, "What is strategy?" by saying, "It's when you don't let the enemy discover that you're out of ammunition, but keep right on firing." It was an American, however, who first protested against the use of dumdum war-correspondents, and another who eloquently challenged the right to confiscate the property of neutrals: this in a plaintive lyric relating how the fancy stock-farm of the eminent agriculturist, James Gordon Bennett, had been raided by the authorities of Paris and a sergeant had "laid his vandal hand on Mr. Bennett's cow."

It was probably another American who mined the entrenchments of that great unknown arch-humorist, the "eye-witness," by remarking that, apparently, "an enemy is first crusht, then is completely surrounded, then his line of retreat is cut off, and then his advance is definitely

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checked." Misleading reports were such easy prize for the humorists that they were not long in entering the enemy's territory *en masse* and constructing reports of their own, such as these which the writer quotes:

"Pilsner has been taken by the Germans. They are now surrounding the Delicatessen, where they are expecting the Wurst. There was a falling out between the Belgian Hares and the Welsh Rarebits, and the Swiss Cheese was shot full of holes. This will make the Irish Stew and the English Mustard hot, and if the Russian Caviares the French Pastry it may involve the Italian Macaroni."

Or, if one asks for a more detailed report of army maneuvers, what could be more lucid and circumstantial than:

"The Allies' left is trying to move around the Germans' right, but the Germans' right is also moving around the Allies' left. Now, if the left of the Germans' right moves around the right of the Allies' left, then what is left of the Germans' right must be right where the Allies left. But if the Germans' right left is left right where the Allies' left's right was right before the Allies left, then the left is right where the right was right before the left's right left the right's left."

We are reminded of the excellent Red-Cross work performed by the humorists, who have done much for the comfort of the men at the front, as follows:

They have disseminated such anecdotes as that of the man who declared he had been perfectly cool in his first battle—so cool that he fairly shivered. And of the newly enlisted cavalryman who insisted that he had had orders to dismount, but, on being questioned, confest that the orders had come not from headquarters but from hindquarters. They have made public notable examples of uncomplaining courage:

"Quit your howlin'," cries an Irish recruit to a comrade just shot in the arm. "Look at Terry over there. He's had his head shot off an' he ain't sayin' a word."

They have given valuable hints to foragers:

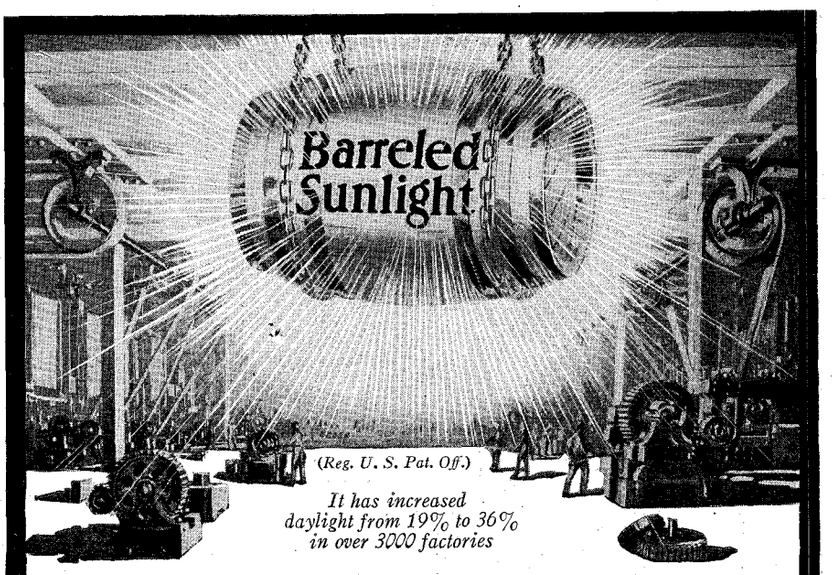
"No, Colonel," protested a British soldier who had been caught carrying off a rooster and, with some show of circumstantial evidence, had been accused of stealing it—"No, Colonel, I just saw this old fellow sitting on the wall and I told him to crow for England; and he wouldn't—so I took him prisoner."

To the ranks of the regulars came quickly the parodists, as volunteers. One difficulty in such war-poetry lay in the babel of tongues in which it must be fought, but this was not insurmountable, as was shown when—

In a frenzied effort to produce a war-poem which should be at least partly understandable to all the combatants, one writer began:

It's très loin nach London,
But mit Zepp'lins kommt man hin;
Und kommt man not mit Zepp'lins,
He goes with Submarine.

But a sustained flight in three languages could not but prove disappointing.



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Far more successful have been some of the many versions of "Tipperary." This, for instance, in Scotch:

It's a lang way tae Auchtermuchty,
It's a lang way tae Perth,
It's a lang way tae get tae anywhere
Frae anywhere else on airth.
Guid-by tae Ballachulish,
Farewell but an' ben;
It's a lang, lang way tae Auchtermuchty,
But I'll gang back again.

Or this in Kiplingese:

Ship me due southwest of Dublin,
Where the girls are always fair,
Singing, Good-by, Piccadilly,
And So-long, to Leicester Square,
For those Irish belles are calling
And it's there that I would be,
On the road to Tipperary,
On the road to Tipperee.

We can be assured by such effusions as those quoted above that this country is not wholly unprepared for war. Or, if doubt still remain that our humorists will be ready at the first call, it is only necessary to append the following:

"While the United States Army is, admittedly, weak," one of them confesses, "the arrival of President Wilson's grandson may be said to strengthen our infantry."

THE MADMAN WHO WAS AN EXPERT ETYMOLOGIST

ONE of the most remarkable incidents in connection with the making of that most remarkable work in the English language—the New English Dictionary, the compilation of which was carried on for many years under the direction of the late Sir James Murray—was the discovery of Dr. Minor, the mad etymologist. The long, slow process of dictionary-making is a strangely peaceful occupation for a man who has been adjudged criminally insane, and yet this man was not only an able assistant, but a highly valued one, to whom Sir James confest he owed much of the successful completion of his gigantic task. In the preface to the dictionary it is recorded that Dr. Minor was responsible for from 5,000 to 8,000 quotations showing the uses of rare words. Of the lexicographer's discovery of this strange man, and of the man's own history, the Curtis Brown syndicate contributes to the Springfield *Republican* the following story:

It was Sir James Murray's custom, whenever he was ready to start on a new word (and the genesis of a single one mostly takes up several pages in the New English Dictionary), to send it out to all of his army of volunteer readers, who forthwith supplied the earliest possible quotation which they could discover in which the word in question was used.

When this had been going on for some time, Sir James discovered that some of the most valuable quotations that reached him, together with some of the most scholarly comments thereupon, were forwarded by one Dr. W. C. Minor, who wrote

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from Crowthorne, a small village in Berkshire, England. This contributor's identity puzzled Sir James more than a little, the more so as he soon came to realize that the latter's knowledge of the subject of philology could not be far behind his own, if, indeed, it were not superior. So much did Sir James esteem the mysterious Dr. Minor, in fact, that whenever he had completely finished his analysis of the history of any one word he was in the habit of sending the full notes connected therewith to his correspondent in Crowthorne for his final revision, which more often than not was productive of some important addition or exceedingly illuminating criticism or other comment.

For many months this went on. Eventually, so much did Sir James feel himself and Oxford University in the debt of the mysterious savant (regarding whose social status the distinguished lexicographer could not make even a guess) that he one day approached the university heads and pointed out that it would, so he considered, be a graceful and well-merited act on their part if an invitation were sent to the Berkshire savant asking him to be the guest of the university for a week, during which time every possible honor should be paid to him.

The first invitation, however, elicited only a regretful refusal. Thinking that financial reasons prevented his guest, Sir James wrote once more, gracefully anticipating all difficulties on that score:

The doctor's reply came promptly. He stated that the reasons which made it impossible for him to visit the university were not financial but physical ones. He added, however, that it would give him the keenest pleasure to have an opportunity of making the acquaintance of Sir James, and begged that the proposition should be reversed, and that Sir James would be his guest for a day or two, and this at as early a date as the latter could manage. Dr. Minor added that he personally could not come to the station to greet his guest, but that he would send his carriage. Sir James, being by this time overpoweringly curious as to his correspondent's identity, promptly accepted the proposition, and, a few days later, took train for Crowthorne.

After a journey of a couple of hours, he arrived at the nearest railway station thereto, namely Wellington College, and was met by a liveried servant, who asked if he were Dr. Murray, and, on being given an affirmative answer, explained that he came from Dr. Minor, and led the way to a handsome brougham, drawn by two fine horses, which was waiting near at hand. Sir James entered the brougham, and, after a ride of a couple of miles, found himself being driven into the courtyard of a huge brick building, of a forbidding appearance, as to whose character he could not even make a surmise.

"Have the kindness to follow me, sir," said the servant, and straightway conducted the puzzled savant up a gloomy staircase and through a corridor, ushering him eventually into a well-appointed private office, at which a man of unmistakably official appearance was sitting at a desk.

The latter promptly arose and greeted his visitor with impressive politeness.

"Dr. Minor, I presume?" ventured the puzzled philologist.

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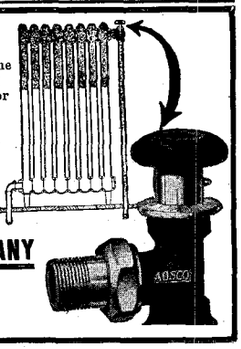

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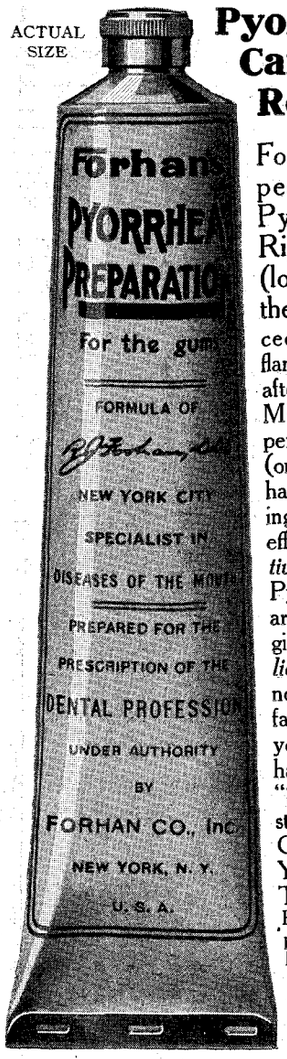

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"No, Dr. Murray," replied the unknown. "I am not Dr. Minor, but he is here, and meanwhile I don't suppose you have the slightest idea where you are. This is Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and I am the Governor."

Dr. Murray stood speechless.

"I had better explain at once," continued the Governor, "that Dr. Minor, with whom you have been corresponding, is an inmate of this institution. He is, in fact, a murderer."

The Governor went on to explain that Dr. Minor was an American and a veteran of our Civil War, who, having had in the Army the unpleasant duty of branding a deserter, which left a decided morbid impression upon him, and later suffering a sunstroke, became the victim of a gradually increasing mental aberration, the usual paranoia which imagines itself the victim of persecution. After several attempts in this country to cure his mental affliction, the doctor sailed for Europe, intending to seek rest and recreation in England sketching and painting, and carried with him a letter of introduction to John Ruskin. The story continues:

Arrived in London, Dr. Minor took lodgings in Lambeth, his address being 41 Tenison Street, a little thoroughfare off York Road in this district, which is, of course, close to the Thames Embankment. At the American's subsequent trial for murder, his landlady testified that for a month or two after his arrival—namely, in December and January—his behavior was quite normal. Then, however, he suddenly began sleeping out, returning in an unsettled condition of mind. Shortly afterward, it seems, the doctor presented himself at the local police station and there made "wild and incoherent complaints" of persecution from the Irish, who, he said, had persecuted him in America and continued to do so here. He also wrote a letter to the police, in which he said: "My life may be taken any night. I trust your agents are not to be bought over, as the American ones are."

The police authorities recognized that the doctor was mentally deranged, but did not believe him dangerous. It was thought well, however, to communicate with his friends in America, and this was done—done too late, as it proved. For the next act was a tragic one. In Belvedere Road, Lambeth, close to Hungerford Bridge, a few hundreds of yards from Dr. Minor's lodgings, stood a large brewery known as the "Lion." On February 18, at about two o'clock in the morning, Dr. Minor, who was then absent from his rooms almost nightly, was returning home, evidently in a highly excited condition. The night was clear and starlit.

Close to the gates of the brewery the American suddenly encountered one of the employees there—George Merritt, a stoker, who was then going to his work. Suddenly three shots rang out and the nearest policeman rushed to the scene to find Dr. Minor standing with a smoking revolver in his hand.

"Who fired those shots?" demanded the policeman.

"I did," replied the American, with complete calmness. "I've killed a man. You wouldn't expect me to be coward enough to fire at a woman. He's lying back there."

By this time another officer arrived and, going in the direction indicated by the American, he found the unfortunate stoker's body. Death, resulting from one bullet-wound in the neck and another in the back, had been practically instantaneous. The doctor, whom the policeman described as entirely cool and self-possest, was disarmed, arrested, and at once conveyed to Southwark police station, where he was imprisoned. He then appeared quite indifferent. On being searched, it was discovered that besides being in possession of the revolver, which bore the name of a maker in Springfield, Mass., the doctor was armed with a bowie-knife, which he wore in a sheath attached to his suspenders.

At his lodgings, besides a number of letters of introduction, including the one to John Ruskin already mentioned, was found a quantity of beautifully executed paintings of London and the surrounding district.

The affair made a great sensation. The promiscuous carrying and frequent use of firearms by Americans traveling in England had become more or less of a scandal, and the attitude of the London press toward Dr. Minor was frankly hostile; the more so as the murdered man proved to be the father of seven children, whose wife, moreover, was again about to become a mother. The London *Times* stigmatized the murder as "an atrocious one."

In spite of this prejudice, however, it was possible to prove that the doctor was not in the least to be held responsible for his action, since it was nothing but the unexpected culmination of his old affliction. He was acquitted, but placed in Broadmoor "during her Majesty's pleasure." So the story was told to Sir James, to his considerable amazement. When it was finished, he begged the Governor to take him at once to his mysterious collaborator. We are told that—

Sir James remained at Broadmoor for several days, and it is hard to say which of the two enthusiastic philologists derived the most pleasure from their intercourse, which was also by no means without its fruitful results so far as the dictionary was concerned. They parted on the best of terms, Sir James placing himself at the service of his American confrère in any way in which his help could be useful, while Dr. Minor, on his side, promised to continue, whole-heartedly, his work for the dictionary.

The facts up to this point (which have been verified by reference to the files of the London *Times*) came into the possession of the present writer only recently. On writing to Sir James Murray to ask if Dr. Minor were still alive, and as to his present whereabouts, I received from the distinguished philologist the following reply:

"Dr. Minor is still alive, in America, whither his friends succeeded in taking him a few years ago. I correspond with him from time to time, but can not, during his lifetime, communicate anything with regard to him. I only know of his help to the dictionary."

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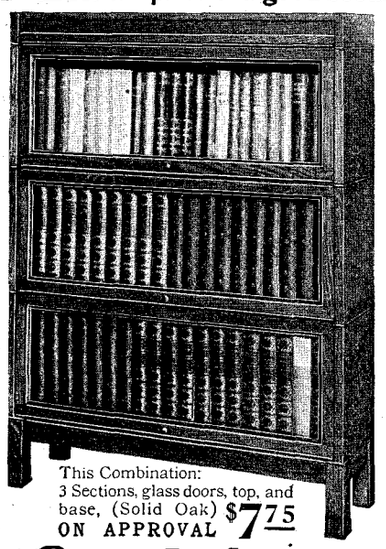

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At the time of his trial the doctor was thirty-five, and must, therefore, now be seventy-three. Thus ends a tale which, I think it will be agreed, is, to use the well-worn *cliché*, "stranger than fiction." I do not pretend that the details given here are anything like complete. Now that the foregoing has been published, however, perhaps we shall be privileged to hear Dr. Minor's extraordinary story from his own lips, or pen.

A SCHOOL FOR BOMB-THROWERS

THERE was a time in the world's warfare when all a fighter needed to do was to follow his natural instincts when aroused to the requisite pitch of fury. In those days it was no trouble at all for nearly any bad-tempered person to become a most excellent warrior on the briefest notice. He was armed with some simple weapon, like a bludgeon, or a shaft of metal, or a dirk, and simply turned loose with the understanding that he was to be as frightful as he could be before his temper cooled, or before a greater bludgeon than his had struck him down. Those golden days of care-free slaughter have passed, however. The bright spirit of Civilization, hurrying us on to some unknown state of perfection, has refined all things. Unpremeditated slaughter has become a disgraceful thing, such as is permitted only in our dusky and degenerate allies, whom we strive to hold in check as much as is compatible with the amount of damage we wish them to inflict. It is also decidedly *outré* to step forth upon the battle-field with any such unscientific armament as was formerly employed. For a long time the French considered the British method of pugilistic personal combat disgustingly common. So now do we consider a bowie-knife or a simitar or any such good, honest, disemboweling weapon quite beyond the pale in civilized warfare. Only the cold fire of scientific knowledge must now gleam in the warrior's glance. He must approach the enemy hosts not in any mad frenzy, but controlled by a calculating and diabolic intellect. The fighting man is now equipped in the laboratory and is become an engineer and scientist.

The latest evidence of the superior knowledge with which the ordinary soldier must be equipped is given by Ralph Pulitzer, in the New York *World*, in his account of a visit to a French school of bomb-throwing, where hundreds of men who must go down to the front trenches are taught the difficult art of making bombs explode in the enemy's trench in preference to their own. The class is held in a peaceful field in a sheltered valley, and there is a uniformed instructor present who explains elaborately to his class of some two hundred *piou-pious* the seven different types of hand-grenades and how each is fired. The first, a heavy variety that could not be thrown over twenty meters, is

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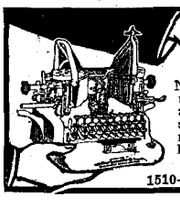

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exploded by means of a metal pin attached by a thong to the thrower's wrist and thrust into a hole in the bomb before it is thrown. As the missile leaves the thrower's hand the quick withdrawal of the pin gives the spark which ignites a five-second fuse. The second is pear-shaped with a spring that the grasp of the thrower releases, igniting a fuse of the same length as the first. Of the rest, we read:

The third bomb was a can of white tin attached by two wires to a white deal handle. A nail was stuck into a hole in the can. The nail was hammered in by a sharp rap against ground. ("If you try to knock it in against the palm of your hand it would hurt," explained our instructor.) The nail, driven in, started the fuse.

In the demonstration of this particular bomb our mentor was quite peculiarly realistic, bringing it violently down to within what seemed like the fraction of an inch of the ground.

The fourth bomb was black and round and was started by scratching the tip of a stiffly projecting bit of ignitible fuse against a black band of raspy material worn round the thumb of the left hand. The fifth bomb was lighted in a very similar manner against the side of an ordinary safety-match box. These five were regular grenades.

The sixth and seventh were incendiary grenades to set fire to wooden obstructions, etc. The one, in exploding, scattered the burning liquid to a distance of a few yards, the other set fire only to the spot where it burst. These were both large, spherical bombs. Before being thrown kerosene was poured into them through a little bung-hole, which was then stopt up.

The eighth was an asphyxiating bomb. I can not, however, be too careful in emphasizing the fact that this so-called "asphyxiating" bomb was not poisonous, like the German asphyxiating gases, but merely irritated the eyes, nostrils, and throat, so that when thrown into a German bomb-proof it would force out the occupants. It left no ill after-effects.

Following this explanation was a display of the actual operation of the bombs. The "class" withdrew to a respectful distance of 200 feet; only the sergeant of engineers and Mr. Pulitzer remained in the trench. The former stood in a portion of the trench slightly widened for his purposes; the latter ventured no nearer than the door of the neighboring bomb-proof. The engineer picked up bomb number one. Says the observer:

Having seen the departure of the bomb, I ungracefully tumbled into the bomb-proof, with the engineer a close second. Once there, there was an appreciable pause. Then came an explosion, the violence of which really astonished me. I could distinctly feel the ground shake.

After giving the fragments which had been hurled our way plenty of time to come down on the roof, we stept out into the trench again. He next picked up bomb number three with the deal handle, hammered the nail home with one sharp rap against the edge of the trench, and sent the bomb hurtling through the air.

The mechanism of the first bomb, as explained, was put in operation the instant

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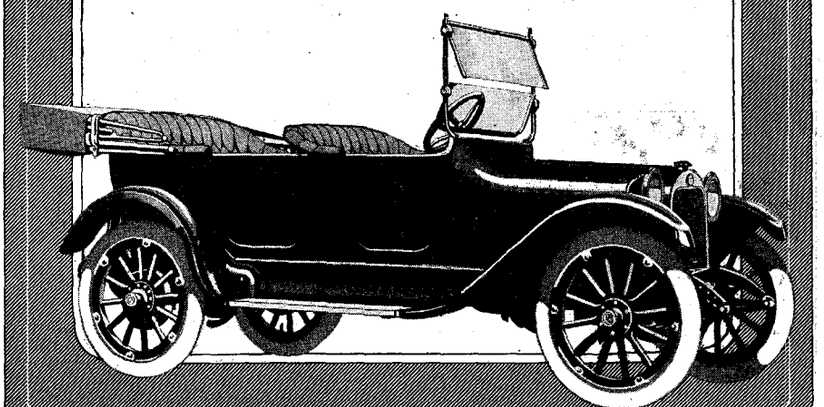

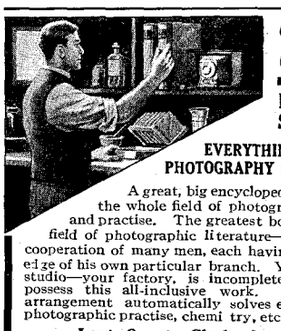

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he hammered the nail in. As it thus got a running start on us, we had only barely time to get under cover before the explosion took place.

Next came bomb number four. The demonstrator adjusted the black band round his left thumb, took the bomb in his right hand and gave it a scratch.

He evidently had some doubts as to whether the first scratch had lighted the fuse, because after glancing at it he proceeded to give it a second scratch before throwing it.

I need hardly say that I had already made home base in the bomb-proof and was perfectly satisfied to watch from there his second effort to get a light, which was crowned with complete success.

After watching the way these three bombs were started and thrown, I now wanted to watch the rest of them explode. So after considerable discussion between the staff officer who had me in charge and the officer of explosives as to just how much danger there was in the operation, we moved out of the trench up to the top of a little rise about fifty yards to the right, where we ensconced ourselves in some bushes. The soldiers were all kept at their original distances of 200 yards behind the trench.

From my new position I got an excellent view of the engineer whirling his arm and letting fly; of the heavy black objects rushing through the air; of the accuracy with which they hit the dummy trench; of the lazy manner in which they rolled only two or three feet along the ground before coming to rest, and of the treacherous inertia with which each lay apparently as dead and cold as a piece of coal dropt by some passing coal-cart, while the second of time which possibly elapsed seemed like a minute at the least. Then came an amazingly instantaneous burst of lead-colored smoke covering a circle some forty yards in diameter, accompanied by an explosion of surprizing violence. I could see no flash of fire at all.

Another device of much interest to the unprofessional spectator was the aerial torpedo, fired from a specially constructed and rather complicated little gun quite different from the old-fashioned black-powder mortar. This and the last three grenades before explained he describes as he saw them in operation:

The new gun made practically no report in discharging the torpedo. It was beautiful to watch the slender, fishlike projectile go sailing in a high and graceful arc up, up, up against the sky and then down, down, down, until it landed just beyond the wire entanglements. But it really never did land, for it had a percussion-device in its nose which exploded it on touching ground. This big torpedo had a reduced charge of explosive so as not to destroy too much of the field. Judging by the report of this reduced charge, the full charge going off must be the grandfather of all explosions.

Next came the two incendiary bombs. One of these burst on contact, setting fire to the patch of grass where it landed. The other had a fuse which shot out a stream of golden sparks like fireworks before exploding. This bomb threw burning liquid in all directions, setting many fires in the grass for a radius of several yards.

Last came the asphyxiating bomb. It consisted of a sphere formed by five pieces

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of perforated iron held loosely together in a sort of disjointed shell by a little wire basket. Inside this openwork ball hung a small glass vessel full of acid. When the engineer threw the ball against the ground the five pieces of metal shell collapsed on to the glass, breaking it and liberating the acid, which made a wet splash on the ground. This acid in turn makes a gas which the French somewhat euphemistically call "*gaz timide*."

To show that this gas was not poisonous, like the Germans' gases, we were invited to stand in a close circle right around the fragments of the bomb immediately after it had been thrown, with our heads bent over. We stood and stood, sniffing away, but could deteet no gas of any kind.

"Ah," said the officer of explosives, "in the full, open air like this our '*gaz timide*' takes longer to be noticed, but in an enclosed space it works very rapidly."

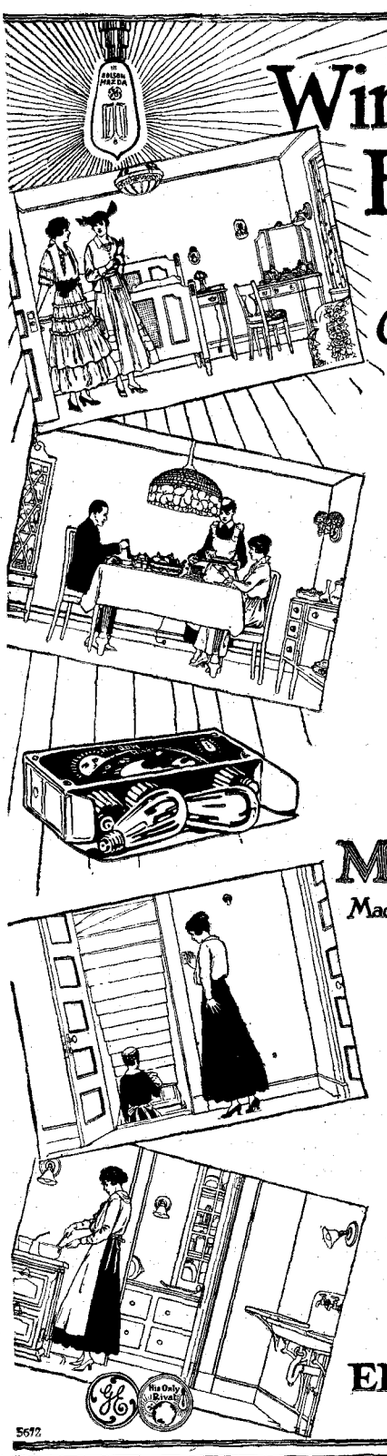
Hardly had he finished speaking when I began to notice a small something like wood-alcohol. At the same time my eyes began to stream with tears, my nose felt as tho it was indulging in one long, continuous sneeze, and I turned hastily away, coughing and sputtering and wiping my eyes, with an officer on each side keeping me active company.

"If that's a *timide* gas," I remarked to one of the officers as we left the pupils to begin actual practise, "I'd hate to meet a fierce one."

FRANCE'S FEAR OF "THE MAN ON HORSEBACK"

IS General Joffre Chief of Staff in France to-day because he never rides horseback? This question is not so senseless as it sounds at first, when one considers the temperament of the French people, the suspicious nature of their Government, and the peculiar fact that a man of fiery temperament with the elements of a conqueror in his nature has often exerted a tremendous influence over them, when, combined with his ability, he possest a commanding and inspiring personality. That, as a writer recently quoted in these columns has shown, is not a characteristic of Joffre. He does not ride horseback, and he is far from an impressive figure when he is on the ground. But there is another general in France, we are reminded, in the New York *World Sunday Magazine*, who possesses even greater ability than Joffre has as yet displayed, and whom Joffre himself has termed "the greatest strategist in Europe," who has all the personal magnetism that a greater leader of the people must possess. He is truly in appearance and manner "The Man on Horseback"—the man whom the French Government delighteth not to honor, fearing, it is hinted, the overthrow of the Republican régime should any such character attain too great popularity.

General Foch is the man—a soldier of equal experience with Joffre, who with Joffre has won the British Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Before the war



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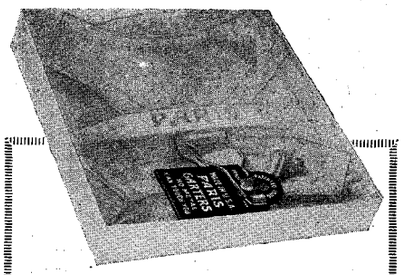

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his service to France was signal, in the efforts he spent in the development of the École de Guerre, of which he was director, especially in the organization of the great French "Krupp"—the Creusot arms- and ammunition-factories. Concerning the man and his work since the war began, we are told that—

A very strict disciplinarian, Foch is beloved of his men. He treats them like human beings, and altho he is very severe on shirkers he is liberal in rewarding effort and merit wherever he finds it. He has time and again declared in his lectures that the present war was inevitable, and he was ready when it came.

When the Germans swept on toward Paris in the early part of September, 1914, and the French Government had fled to Bordeaux, it was Foch who found the weak spot between the armies of von Kluck and the Crown Prince, when he cut to pieces the army of von Bülow. Just at the right moment he threw a wedge in between the Prussian Guard and the Saxon troops, and the German commanders were forced to change their plans. Joffre seized the opportunity and ordered a general advance. If they could not advance they were to die where they stood, but not another foot of French territory was to be yielded to the enemy. The invaders were halted, and then thrown back to their present positions on the Aisne.

Six weeks later, when Antwerp had fallen and the gallant Belgian Army was making its stand on the Yser, with the famous Seventh Division of the British cavalry holding the freshly dug trenches at Ypres, Foch rushed the French Tenth Army to the rescue just in the nick of time. The invaders were thrown back across the Yser at Rampscappelle, the sluice-gates were opened, thousands of Germans were drowned, and an impassable barrier of flooded marshes placed athwart the road to Calais.

These two great achievements have made Foch renowned in France, and yet, we are told, singularly little has been published about him. Does this truly denote a fear of the popular leader? We are asked to consider the following facts:

France is a military nation. Every Frenchman serves in the Army and is nurtured upon its past glories. On every page of European history, from Charlemagne to Joan of Arc and from Louis XIV. to the Great Napoleon, the record of French valor shines in victory and through defeat. When the strains of the "Marseillaise" called the French nation to arms a year ago each man's soul leapt to the great sacrifice, and it will not be strange if, with peace restored in the hour of victory, the soldier who again becomes a citizen shall honor those who have led him in war.

The French Republic can never forget that after the Great Revolution it was saved from a return to monarchy by the Army. Ever since the famous 13th day of Vendémiaire (the 5th of October, 1795), when the French Republic was perpetuated and Barras sustained by the armed forces of the Convention under an artillery officer who was to become the Great Napoleon, there has been in France a tendency to exalt the Army at the expense of the civil authorities.

It is curious that, just like Napoleon, Foch is an artillery-officer and a born strategist. Like the great Emperor, he applies to military science the things that made Machiavelli great in politics: speed, decision, and unity of control.

And do not think that the day of the Man on Horseback has passed. It is not so. Only a few short years ago, in times of peace, a general who—and here is another curious coincidence—held the same place in the French War Office as Foch did—he was Director of the École de Guerre—came very near making himself dictator of France.

Who does not remember Boulanger and his black charger? In 1887 it looked very much, after the Schnaebele incident, as tho France would turn once more to a Man on Horseback to lead her out of the quagmire of party politics and opportunism into which she had fallen. If Boulanger had been really the great man that the French imagined he was, instead of a weakling, who fled the country only to kill himself upon the grave of his affinity, parliamentary government would have fallen before the sword.

CHAMELEON WAR-SHIPS

"OUR INVISIBLE NAVY" is not the phrase of sardonic humor that it may seem to our more enthusiastic proponents of preparedness. At least, in the case of the experiments that are being carried on at Newport, R. I., at present, there is little sarcasm in the appellation and much good sense, for the aim of these experiments, we are told, is to arrive at a disguise for our war-ships which will borrow its basic idea from the chameleon and other of Nature's artists at protective coloration. Persons who have been watching the results have become convinced that the destroyer fleet lately the subject of the ship-painter's efforts has become practically invisible at sea, not only to the naked eye, but to strong binoculars as well. "Battle-ship gray" has had its day. It was better than the glaring ultraprominent white that once made our Navy the marksman's favorite target, but it was far from the last word in invisibility, for it has recently been proved that—

A solid color of any kind can be distinguished at sea, whereas a mottled surface, like the surrounding water itself, breaking up into lights and shades, will make almost any bulk invisible at a distance proportionate to size. Abbott H. Thayer, an Englishman, who studied the colorations of wild animals, and particularly water-fowl, noting at what distance their color enabled them to become invisible to the naked eye and under glass, and who is said to have taught Theodore Roosevelt much that he knows on the subject of invisible animals, is largely responsible for the Navy's taking up the problem. Mr. Thayer conducted a series of experiments in the Navy Department a year ago and demonstrated that under certain conditions the model of a torpedo-boat painted by him could not be seen, while a similar vessel painted battle-gray was plainly visible.

At Newport the destroyers have been

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painted in numerous ways to test their visibility. Some of them have been painted like checker-boards, in alternate squares of black and white, but the most elusive combination discovered to date consists of horizontal, irregular, serpentine lines of black paint along the sides of the destroyers with a background of battle-gray. The serpentine curves correspond substantially to the waves of the sea, and the mixed colors conform in part to the mottled surface of the water. The funnels, on the other hand, are painted in irregular spirals, and it is said the destroyers painted in this way are more nearly invisible close at hand than at a greater distance.

As soon as the problem is solved to the satisfaction of the naval authorities a scheme for painting the battle-ships will be worked out for use in time of war. It is already reported in this country that the British Navy has ships painted in all sorts of colors on patrol duty in and around the North Sea and that the plan has worked with great success. Mr. Thayer evolved a plan of covering up funnels and fighting-tops with a series of planes intended to reflect the color of the sky, but the plan has not been found entirely practicable for the reason that the roll of the ship destroyed the reflection intended and at times made the vessels even more prominent to the eye than before, and also because the winds frequently made their use impossible altogether.

Another experiment being conducted by the Navy is one intended to make periscopes invisible. While they are practically so now, the wake they leave behind them can always be detected because it runs in a straight line of foam. Nevertheless, any progress toward invisibility is regarded as of consequence, and it is probable that in the near future plans will be devised for preventing the periscope itself from being seen.

A CONSCIENTIOUS SOLDIER

WHAT place has conscience on the battle-field? One must believe that it seldom makes itself heard in that realm of violence and calloused sensibilities, and is only too easily drowned out in the roar of cannon and the cries of charging regiments. Yet there are sometimes exceptions, and one of these is chronicled by a writer in the Manchester *Guardian*, who writes of a Scots friend of his, an officer who had left a brilliant career to enter the war. We read that—

It was at the time of the big show at Ypres, in October, when the Prussian Guards almost broke through our lines. When at last they were brought up and began to retreat, my friend was in the countercharge. He found his revolver empty and snatched up a rifle with a bayonet and rushed on with his men. He remembered clearly charging a big Prussian, who put up his hands. The Scotsman swerved, but as he passed he saw with the corner of his eye one of the Prussian's hands coming down to his pocket, so he swung around and ran him through, and then rushed on. As he ran he found himself thinking that he had done wrong; perhaps the man meant nothing, perhaps his hand was hit by a bullet—there might be scores of explanations. He

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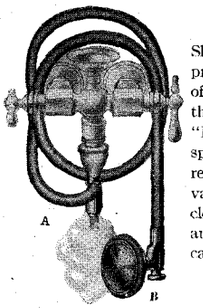

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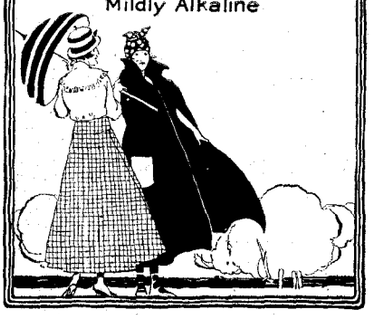

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described the thought as running round and round in his head: "I shouldn't have done that; I shouldn't have done that. It was a sin." And all this time he was killing other Prussians, and fighting all he knew. He was very unhappy. When the charge pulled up he could not do anything but go back and search for the big Prussian and end his torment of mind. He found him at last with his hand in his pocket, in which was the revolver. Then he felt at peace, and his Scots conscience was silenced.

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Safety First.—"What this town needs—" began the reformer.

"Is a team," broke in the fan, "that can hit the ball when there are men on bases."—*Life.*

No Escape.—HOTEL CLERK—"The guest in No. 206 says he had a nightmare last night."

PROPRIETOR—"Well, charge it on his bill—ten dollars for livery."—*Judge.*

Coming to Him.—THE INEXPERIENCED—"He says he can hardly restrain himself from falling down and worshiping her."

THE REJECTED—"Tell him not to get nervous; she'll throw him down soon enough."—*Puck.*

Popping the Question.—HER FATHER—"You've been calling on my daughter for some time, young man. Why don't you come down to business?"

SUITOR—"Very well. How much are you going to leave her?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Plenty of Room.—TOURIST (anticipating the usual war-time inconveniences)—"You haven't any wounded put up here, have you?"

LANDLORD—"Happily, gentlemen, the last one has just died."—*La Guerre Sociale.*

Not Built for Speed.—He was wandering aimlessly around in a department store when the floor-walker approached him.

"Looking for something?" he asked.

"Yes, my wife," replied the man.

"Describe her."

"Well, she's a sort of a limousine with heavy tread, and usually runs on low."—*Ohio Motorist.*

Suspicious.—Detective "Billy" Burns returned the other day from a tour through the country in the interest of the Bankers' Association. He was profoundly impressed with the merits of western Pennsylvania as a place of residence.

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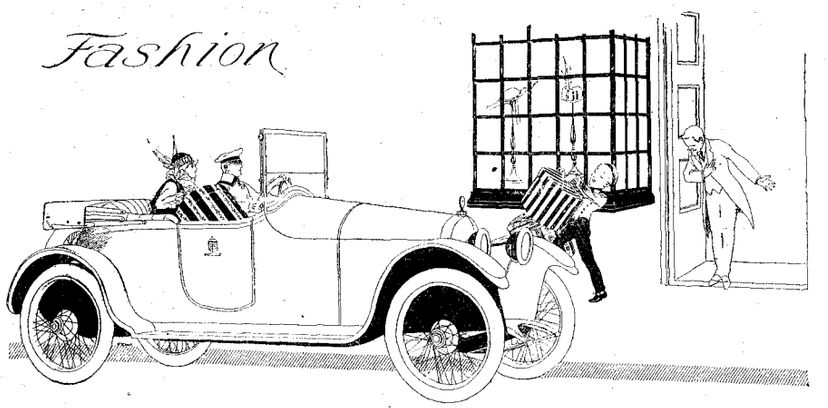
"'What do you want this rope for?' he asks.

"'The old woman needs it to hang the wash on.'

"'And what's your name?' the storekeeper asks.

"'Herman Wilhelm Pfeifer.'

"'G'wan,' says the storekeeper, closing the book. 'You can't get no rope here without a prescription.'"—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*



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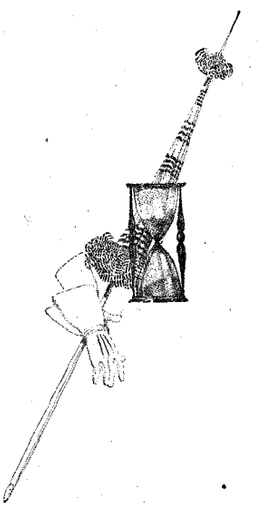

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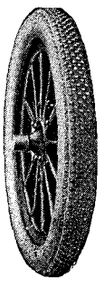

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A Sporting Risk.—SMALL YOUTH—"I ain't goin' to say my prayers to-night, mother. I'm goin' to take a chance."—*Life.*

Counter-Attraction.—FOND MOTHER—"Isn't the war dreadful? And so awkward when poor dear Sylvia is just coming out."—*Punch.*

Her Escape.—"She's a very intellectual-looking girl."

"Yes. Her father didn't make his money until after she had received her education."—*Judge.*

The Modern Way.—"I see the Turks spread mines in the path of the *Queen Elizabeth.*"

"Quite a departure from Sir Walter Raleigh's politeness years ago."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Professional Candor.—ARTIST (to model he has just picked up in the street)—"A man I had up here the other day stole two pounds when my back was turned. Would you do a thing like that?"

MODEL—"Oh, no, sir; you see, I 'aven't the speed."—*Punch.*

Alas, Poor Pittsburg!—"The old man was certainly wild to-day," remarked the first pirate as the last captive plunged from the plank.

"What do you mean, wild?" inquired the second.

"Didn't he walk seven men?" laughed the first offender.—*Buffalo Express.*

Crusht.—MR. SLIMPURSE (feeling his way)—"Your charming daughter tells me that she is an excellent cook and housekeeper."

OLD LADY (calmly)—"Yes, I have had her carefully taught, for I have always held that no lady who does not understand housekeeping can properly direct a retinue of servants."—*New York Weekly.*

Literally Speaking.—Uncle Mose aspired to the elective office of justice of the peace in the "black bottom" part of town. One bar there was to his preferment: he could neither read nor write. His master advised him to go to the commissioner of elections and ask whether he was eligible. Mose went and returned.

"What did he tell you, Mose?" inquired the master.

"It's all right, sah," answered Mose; "dat gen'lemun suttinly was kind, yas, suh. He tole me Ah was illegible fo' dat office."—*New York Evening Post.*

Crass Carelessness. — The holiday traffic was at its height, and there were the usual piles of passengers' luggage on the platform of a great London terminus. In the usual way, the porters were banging it about, while the owners mournfully looked on.

Suddenly the station-master appeared, and, approaching one of the most vigorous baggage-bashing porters, shouted in stern tones:

"Here, what do you mean by throwing those trunks about like that?"

The passengers pinched themselves to make sure that they were not dreaming, but they returned to earth when the official added:

"Can't you see you're making big dents in the concrete platform?"—*Tit-Bits.*

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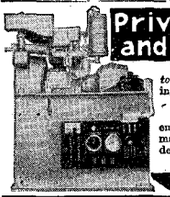

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Relieved.—Mrs. S. Kensington—"We have such good news from the front! Dear Charles is safely wounded, at last!"—*Rogue.*

Silver-Tongued.—"He is a man with a grip of steel, an iron nerve, but a heart of gold."

"Ah! A regular man of mettle."—*Baltimore American.*

Making Doubly Sure.—First Girl—"Belle always looks under the bed to see if there is a man there."

Second Girl—"Yes, after first looking in the mirror."—*Judge.*

Overtaken.—"And when you eloped with the girl," asked a friend, "did her father follow you?"

"Did he?" said the young man. "Rather! He's living with us yet!"—*London Opinion.*

The Secret's Out.—Bill—"I see by the papers that earth-tremors have been recorded on instruments at New Haven, Conn."

Jill—"Somebody ought to tell Professor Taft to watch his step!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

This Difficult Age.—Gallant Major—"It's glad I am to see ye about again, me dear lady; but what was it that was troubling ye?"

Convalescent—"I was very, very ill, major, through ptomaine-poisoning."

Major—"Dear, dear, now! What with that an' delirium tremens you never know what to eat or drink nowadays."—*Punch.*

Well Instructed.—Yells from the nursery brought the mother, who found the baby gleefully pulling small Billy's curls.

"Never mind, darling," she comforted. "Baby doesn't know how it hurts."

Half an hour later wild shrieks from the baby made her run again to the nursery.

"Why, Billy," she cried, "what is the matter with baby?"

"Nothing, muzzer," said Billy, calmly; "only now he knows."—*Tit-Bits.*

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Is tired of her husband's abucifer.
She says she will see
If she ever gets free
Love doesn't again make a gucifer.

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Her husband was rude and kept shov.
Tho but recently wed
He had changed, so she sed,
And had quite given up lovey-dov.
—*Boston Transcript.*

A Prominent Feature.—"The charm of a perfect June evening, with the odor of roses in the air and a cloudless sky, added the final note of exquisite harmony to the appointments of a sweetly simple wedding last night at Grace M. E. Church which united in the holy bonds of marriage Miss Edna Nichols and Howard Bateman. One of the interesting features of the bridegroom's part in the wedding was the fact that the suspenders which he wore had been carefully embroidered seventy years before by his grandmother for his grandfather's wedding-day."—*Joliet (Ill.) Herald News.*

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

BRITISH GOLD AND OUR MIDAS TOUCH

WITH gold flowing into this country from the north and from across the sea, and with exchange on London down to 4.64, said to be the lowest level it has known since New York was first recognized as a financial center, it begins to seem as tho this country had acquired at last the Midas touch—the power of turning all things into gold. Inspiring as this may seem to "the man in the street," the financier, as tho recalling the curse in the old fable, takes a more concerned view of the matter. The $19,500,000 shipment of gold from the Bank of England, which arrived in New York on August 12, is regarded, when considered as the first of a series of such shipments, as a possible menace to international stability, as well as to the internal financial well-being of this country. The New York *Press* comments on the broader features of the situation as follows:

"This country needs the business but doesn't need the gold of the countries that are buying here at an unprecedented rate. It is a menace to the business and likewise to our own stability to have gold coming here in greater quantities than it can safely be absorbed. If we get too much gold we will by dint of that fact presently discover that the foreigners can not keep on buying from us, while on the other hand, the gold becoming a factor of inflation, we will find ourselves overextended in dangerous directions.

"There is just one safe way to handle the huge balances that are being piled up to our credit abroad. That is to take American and, if need shall arise, other securities to cancel them. There is talk about a great British loan being floated in this country. Our fiscal authorities would do well to indicate to the European borrowers that we would prefer to have American securities shipped back to us. France has found a way to induce its people to mobilize their American holdings and use them as a basis of credit here. England, before it attempts to float a huge loan, might well be reminded that this country would be glad to buy back the evidences of its own obligations across the water.

"It is better for Europe to hold its own securities and for America to hold American securities. The extraordinary conditions of this moment merely reverse those of 1907; the tide of gold is setting toward us now; it was moving away from us then. There may be another reversal in a not more distant future. It is desirable that a proper appreciation be established of the fact that gold is only the yardstick, not the cloth. The want of a yardstick could easily harass business very much, but the substitution of the yardstick for the goods would be quite as serious a misfortune."

The very reluctance of England to surrender her gold is an evidence of her willingness to aid us in that matter, if such a course be possible; but the demands of trade and credit are not easily silenced. The Washington *Post* discusses briefly the difficulties which England faces:

"Great Britain has financial burdens placed upon its cash, its credit, and its people that have never been equaled in pressure upon any government's resources since the first government in the world was organized. The scores of millions of dollars advanced to Belgium when the war broke out, and the immense sums now required from Great Britain to sustain a King and an Army without a country, the scores of millions advanced to Servia, to Italy, the great sums furnished France and Russia, the tremendous daily cost to the Empire of its own gigantic fleets and great armies transported from all quarters of the world to Europe—these make in totality an appalling exhibit to any and all financiers.

"It is an exhibit that increases with every day that passes by, for the calls for cash or credit upon Great Britain from every one of her allies will increase with every hour of their huge expenditures in the war that Great Britain is waging.

"There is a limit to Great Britain's cash, to her credit, to her resources, and all three of these have been strained in the first twelve months of this frightful war, and the coming twelve months will see that strain grow more powerful with every revolution of the earth.

"It is stated that in the month of July the imports of Great Britain were more than $370,000,000 in value and that the exports were but $48,000,000, or, in other words, the balance of trade against Great Britain was approximately $322,000,000.

"Great Britain's expenditures upon war-account are said to be exceeding $500,000,000 per month now, and, rich as are the British people, patriotic and loyal as they have proved themselves to be, the question in the minds of their own business men and in the minds of the business men of other nations naturally arises as to how long Great Britain can stand such financial strain."

In this regard *The Journal of Commerce* calls attention to the ironic fact that twenty years ago there was "a positive glut of capital" in the money-markets of Europe, and illustrates what the gradual increase on the rate of good securities since that time has meant and will, in the future crisis, mean to England:

"A writer in the current number of *The Edinburgh Review* points out that in 1896 Great Western Railway 5 per cent. debenture stock touched 202, and so yielded less than 2½ per cent. to the buyer, while in 1914 it was 125, yielding 4 per cent. Assuming that the internal politics of England had something to do with this result, no such influence can account for the fall in price of Canadian 3 per cent. stock from 107 in 1896 to 82 in 1914, altho redeemable at par in 1938. Hence the question is germane to the final outlook of the price for capital as exprest by the yield of a typical gilt-edged English railroad security, what will it be in 1916, or whatever later date may see the end of the war? The author of the article in *The Edinburgh Review* says that it is difficult to find an economist in these days who foresees cheap capital after the war, and that this view is commonly indorsed by investors who will not as a rule look at any security unless it is definitely repayable at a certain date, which must not be too remote. This preference is based on the view that capital is going to be dear, a consideration which makes the investor shy of placing his money except in a stock that promises to

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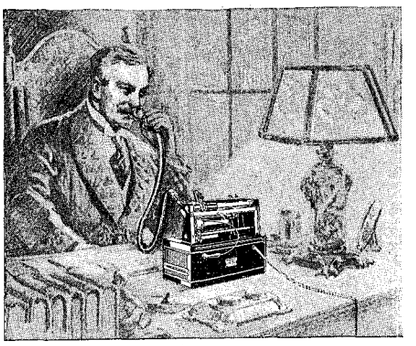
"Of course, in a discussion of this kind a clear distinction must be drawn between the rates for money at call or on short terms and the market for capital. In England, as with us, there happens to be a plethora of money available for short-term loans. The circumstances to which this condition is due differ radically in New York and London, but they agree in being purely temporary. With us, however, there is the very important difference that the creation of capital is going on with considerable rapidity, while the process has been seriously arrested on the other side. Even in a country like England, which has escaped actual invasion, capital is no longer being accumulated for productive purposes. All that the people can save, and perhaps more, has to be spent on war. Instead of being able to build new ships and railways and factories as before, and to bring the waste places of the earth into cultivation, the people of the United Kingdom have been pouring all the goods which they have not consumed themselves 'down the sink of war instead of into the bountiful lap of the goddess of production.' To that extent it will be found that the world's economic progress has been stayed, and, while the demands of the consumer will have increased, the capacity for supplying them will have dwindled owing to the drying up of the stream of capital. Considering that, with the exception of England, the countries engaged in war are making no attempt to tax their citizens to pay for it, and that even in England's case there is being raised by taxation only $350,000,000 a year to pay for war costing over $4,500,000,000 a year, there is plainly being created a flood of securities whose absorption will tax the resources of the nations issuing them. In the last analysis the value of these securities is based on the productive power of the people responsible for their payment, which is being visibly lessened in all the belligerent countries. Hence there can be only one theory on which it can be doubted that the price of securities will be low and the rate of interest high, which is that mankind will be so exhausted by the war that there will be a long pause in development; no new countries will be opened up, and no one will have the courage to think of using new capital, much less of asking for it from the money-markets of the world."

THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE "ARABIC"

In the midst of a situation of doubt and perplexity caused by the international-exchange situation, came, on August 16, the news of the sinking of the *Arabic* and the loss of at least two Americans aboard her. On May 7 last, a similar report, that of the sinking of the *Lusitania*, had caused havoc in the New York Stock Exchange. Bethlehem Steel had lost 29 points, Westinghouse 21, American Locomotive 10½, Amalgamated Copper 12, and so on. In a sense there was more reason that the news of the *Arabic* might be a harbinger of disaster to this country's industries than there was in the sinking of the Cunarder. Then the blow struck us all unprepared for war, but during these last months we have been swept again and again by waves of war-sentiment which,



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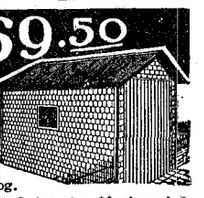

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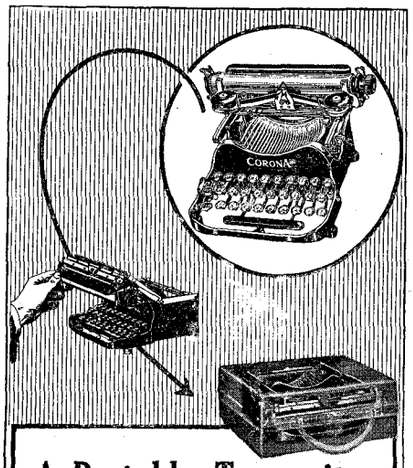

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however little they may have disposed the country at large to enter into the European carnage, have at least made war seem to be within the range of the possible. In spite of this, however, the effect on the market was not at all marked. The New York *Evening Post* comments on the contrast in the cases of these two disasters, reviewing the fears which naturally caused a slight flurry and spasmodic retrenchment when the news of the *Arabic's* loss first came:

"Might not this be the dreaded event, happily averted in May, which was to come to wreck the speculative boom in stocks and overthrow the market just when it was reaching toward new altitudes? Might it not turn out to be the historic incident serving to draw relations between this nation and Germany to the climax so long feared? Might it not foreshadow a situation whose grave circumstances the Stock Exchange would be compelled to discount in a severe deflation of security-values?

"These were the questions presented Thursday afternoon and answered, in a measure, on Friday. Then the Stock Exchange opened with declines such as 3 points in Crucible Steel and Baldwin Locomotive, 5 in Goodrich, 6 in New York Air-Brake, and 2¾ in United States Steel, wavered for a while, and presently began to advance in a manner suggesting a confidence that, whatever came, all would be well so far as concerned the material consequences of this latest incident of the war. Later there was a renewal of the decline, but at no time was the market in serious disorder.

"Interpretation of such a greeting of an act perpetrated, according to all accounts, against the rights of American citizens and endangering their lives, thereby involving this nation and Germany more directly than at any time before, will probably be difficult for many people to understand. Yet it should not be difficult when the psychology of the entire boom in the war-stocks is considered and when, too, the outcome of the greater tragedy of the *Lusitania* is recalled. Such an act as the torpedoing of the *Arabic* will not shorten the war; it may increase its violence. Instead of injuring stocks, that will benefit the American munition-manufacturers. So runs part of the interpretation. If the *Lusitania's* destruction was not followed by war, and a collapse in security-values, this latest event, in which only two American lives were sacrificed, against 118 on May 7, need not necessarily bring about those things. So runs another part of the interpretation.

"But there is another part that can not be overlooked. It is true that prolongation and intensifying of the war would help and not hurt the American makers of war-supplies. It is further true that, three months after the *Lusitania* was destroyed, consequences of the incident had so far been discounted that Bethlehem Steel was up 173 points, Crucible Steel 72, Westinghouse 30, and United States Steel 22. But it is also true that the situation imposed by Thursday's sinking of a British vessel may turn out eventually to be no serious international matter at all.

"On moral grounds the destruction of the *Arabic* has been described in Wall Street, as elsewhere, as a detestable thing. Still these grounds are not to be capitalized in the stock-market, and since the *Lusitania's* loss there have been so many occasions when detestable acts have come within the letter of international law that, in the same manner that official Washington has found it necessary to suspend judgment, so Wall Street has to a degree found it necessary to sacrifice its traditional function of passing immediate judgment on single incidents in the great theater of the European War.

"Wall Street has not concealed from itself the gravity of the situation to which the attack on the *Arabic* gives rise. That it may be Germany's reply to President Wilson's note of July 21 it accepts as conceivable. That it actually is that reply it has chosen to wait to find out."

CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

August 17.—Berlin claims the sinking of a British cruiser and destroyer in an engagement off the west coast of Jutland. Factories and blast-furnaces at Woodbridge and Ipswich are bombarded in a raid on London and vicinity by German naval aircraft.

August 19.—Artillery duels prevail on the Western front. At Artois the Germans gain several Allied trenches. In the Argonne are much mine-fighting and grenading from the advance trenches. Heavy German casualties in the Vosges are reported, and the loss of some first-line positions to the French.

The Germans destroy the British submarine *E-13*, run aground on Danish territory, on the island of Saltholm.

August 20.—After terrific shelling the French gain slightly on the enemy at Saint-Hubert, in the Argonne.

August 25.—Artillery duels continue north of Arras, between the Somme and Oise, and in the Champagne, Argonne, and Le Prêtre districts. Hand-grenade engagements occur near Neuville and Souchez. The notable event of the week is the strengthening of the French forces in the Vosges, now operating in the vicinity of Schratmannele.

IN THE EAST

August 13.—Complete reports tell of a large instalment of Allied troops landed at Suvla Burnu, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and taking up positions five miles inland. A desperate two-days' battle follows, as the Turks endeavor to prevent the invaders from digging themselves in. Casualties in this engagement are reported by the Turks as: Allied, 4,000 dead, 9,000 wounded; Turks, 8,000 dead, 12,000 wounded. The position held by the Allies threatens the cutting off of 100,000 Turks from their ammunition- and food-supplies.

August 18.—According to Russian reports, the German attempt to relieve the northernmost armies of von Hindenburg by capturing the Russian naval base at Riga and the invasion of the Gulf of Riga by heavy cruisers transferred for that purpose from the Atlantic fleet ends disastrously in the sinking of several German vessels, among them the super-dreadnought *von Moltke*, which the Russians succeed in forcing upon the mine-fields in the narrow channels of the Gulf.

It is reported that General von Gallwitz has reached the Brest-Litovsk-Grodno-Vilna-Dvinsk-Petrograd railway near Bielostok, and that his army, with that of Prince Leopold of Bavaria and the Austro-German force of General von Mackensen, is closing in in an unbroken half-circle upon Brest-Litovsk. To the north the Russians are said to be evacuating their positions opposite Kalwarya and Suwalki, in the province of Suwalki, southwest of Kovno.

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August 19.—Novogeorgievsk, the great Russian fortress at the confluence of the Narew and the Vistula, is taken by the Germans, who secure 85,000 Russian captives, 700 cannon, and much miscellaneous material of value.

August 22.—The Germans take Ossowiec, on the Bobr, southwest of Grodno. Other forces, near Bielostok, advance across the borders of Russian Poland into the province of Grodno, Russia proper.

August 25.—Five days of fighting result in a half-mile gain for the left wing of the Allies on Gallipoli. Turkish efforts to debark at Achbackiliman, on the European coast of the peninsula, are frustrated by the sinking of a Turkish transport by an Allied aeroplane.

GENERAL

August 19.—The White Star liner *Arabic*, nineteen hours out of Liverpool for New York, is struck and sunk in eleven minutes, presumably by a submarine torpedo. Thirty-nine of the passengers and crew are reported missing, of whom at least two are said to be Americans.

August 21.—Italy declares war on Turkey, asserting Turkish attempts to stir up insurrection in Libya.

Great Britain declares cotton to be absolute contraband.

Bulgaria is said to be mobilizing 150,000 troops on the Turkish frontier, and Sofia reports that she has accepted the territorial concessions offered by the Entente.

The Italian Embassy at Washington declares that, contrary to Austro-German versions of the campaign in the south of Europe, the Italian offensive continues its steady advance, and that nowhere along the line have the enemy established a successful opposition. Italian losses are placed at less than 60,000, and 18,000 prisoners are reported taken.

August 24.—Sweden protests to Germany against the shelling of a Swedish steamship *Cuxhaven*, carrying no contraband.

Pending examination of the whole question the Russian Government suspends the Jewish Pale, permitting residence anywhere in the Empire, save in Petrograd and Moscow, and in cities under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry or Imperial Court.

August 25.—Fighting in the Alps is hindered by the first heavy snowfall of the season, above the 8,000-foot level.

GENERAL FOREIGN

August 20.—Madame Catharine Breshkovskaya, known as "grandmother of the Russian revolution," is banished to

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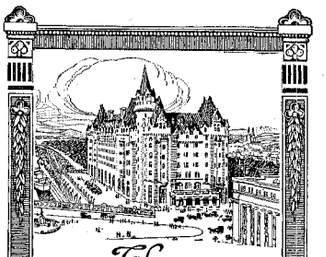

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the town of Bulune, on the northernmost frontier of Siberia, whither only three prisoners have been sent before in the history of the country. The town, or camp, is six months of the year in darkness.

August 23.—Altho fighting continues in the regions of Saltillo and Icamole, many residents of Mexico begin to return across the border from Texas, as the result of an amnesty proclamation made by General Carranza.

August 24.—The United States Government makes formal demand upon the Haitian Government that the latter accept immediately the draft of a ten-year convention, providing for the American control of the customs and revenues of the country, the cession of no part of Haiti to any other country than ours, and the establishment of a native police, rural and district, to be commanded by Americans. It is demanded further that the revenues collected shall be disbursed primarily to pay American employees, secondarily to settle Haitian bonds, and the remainder to defray budget expenditures. Much opposition to the convention is evidenced.

DOMESTIC

August 19.—The President takes up reports of his Cabinet members on the allegations of the New York *World* concerning a German conspiracy against American neutrality.

August 21.—Mrs. E. H. Harriman compels the cancellation by the McKeen Motor Company, of Omaha, Neb., in which she holds a controlling interest, of a lucrative two years' contract for shrapnel recently accepted by that firm.

August 24.—The German Government through its Ambassador requests the United States to await a complete German report of the sinking of the *Arabic* before taking "a definite stand," and declares its regret and tenders its sympathies should the loss of American lives in that vessel, as reported, be verified.

August 25.—Gustav Klopsch, an employee of the Carnegie Institute, is arrested in Washington as a spy. Photographs and drawings in large numbers, of defenses all along the Atlantic coast, are said to be found in his possession.

In Ohio County, Kentucky, sixty-four persons, some of them said to be the most prominent men in the county, are charged with participation in night-riding outrages, ranging from maltreatment to murder, that have terrorized the county recently.

Breaquing It Gently.—"We begin the publication of *The Roccay Mountain Cyclone* with some phew diphphiculties in the way. The type phounders phrom whom we bought out outphit phor this printing ophphice phailed to supply us with any ephs or cays, and it will be phour or phive weex bephore we can get any. We have ordered the missing letters, and will have to get along without them until they come. We don't lique the loox ov this variety ov spelling any better than our readers, but mistax will happen in the best regulated phamilies, and iph the ph's and the c's and x's and q's hold out we shall ceep (sound the C hard) *The Cyclone* whirling aphter a phashion till the sorts arrive. It is no joque to us—it's a serious aphphair."—*Everybody's.*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. W. W.," Canton, Mass.—"Kindly give the definition of the phrase 'split infinitive.' Also, please translate 'noblesse oblige.'"

The *split infinitive* is the insertion of an adverb or adjective between the sign of the infinitive *to* and its verb, thus: *to* kindly *send, to* properly *respect*. The following sentences may be noted of this construction in literary use: "To an active mind it may be easier to bear along all the qualifications of an idea, than *to* first imperfectly *conceive* such idea. . . ."—Herbert Spencer. "*To* slowly *trace* the forest's shady scene."—Byron. The phrase *noblesse oblige* means, noble birth makes a certain standard of conduct obligatory.

"G. C. F.," Somers, Mont.—"Can a person 'see' without looking? Of course, it is natural to look and 'see,' but it seems that a person can 'see' some things without looking. Please explain."

It is possible for one to look without seeing and to see without looking. Dr. Fernald in his "English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions" says: "We may *look* without *seeing*, as in pitch-darkness, and we may *see* without *looking*, as in case of a flash of lightning."

"F. S.," Pendleton, Ind.—"Does the word 'contents,' when referring to a can of sirup, require a singular or a plural verb? Which is correct: 'The contents *was* spilled,' or 'The contents *were* spilled'?"

Not since the seventeenth century has "contents" been construed as a singular. To this day, since then, it has been construed as a plural. "The *content is*," "The *contents are*," etc.

"F. L. T.," Lynchburg, Tenn.—"Kindly give me the full meaning of the words 'moratorium' and 'sabotage.'"

Moratorium is defined as "An emergency act of legislation authorizing a debtor or bank to suspend payments for a given period." *Sabotage* is defined as "(F.) 1. The act of cutting shoes or sockets for rails in railroad-ties. 2. By extension, the act of tying up a railroad by malicious damage. 3. Hence, any poor work or other damage done by dissatisfied workmen; also, the act of producing it; plant-wrecking. It is derived from the French word *sabot*, a wooden shoe, and is pronounced *sa-bo-tazh* (both *a's* as in *arm; o* as in *obey*)."

"V. E. W.," Ancon, C. Z.—"Is it correct to say 'You all'?"

Some mistaken critics in the North and West imagine that the people of the South use the expression, "You-all," with reference to one person. It is possible that the expression may be used in mountain districts somewhere in the South, tho we have never heard it; but it is certain that educated Southerners, most of whom use the expression habitually, always have more than one person in mind.

"H. C. T.," Gainesville, Fla.—"Kindly indicate how to pronounce *in pais*—a legal phrase, meaning that a transaction has taken place without legal formalities."

In pē—e as in *prey*.

"M. L. A. MacN.," Vancouver, B. C., Can.—"Is the following sentence grammatical: 'I trust you will give Mr. Brown and *myself* an opportunity of being heard'?"

Myself is an emphatic pronoun sometimes misused for "I" or "me"; as, "The property was willed to my wife and myself." For "myself" substitute "to me" and the sentence is correct. "Myself" is used correctly with a reflexive verb, that is, one whose object, expressed or implied, denotes the same person or thing as the subject; *e.g.*, "I will control *myself*." Therefore, "I trust you will give Mr. Brown and *me* an opportunity of being heard," is correct.

"G. A. B.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Is it correct to use the expression 'a grammatical error'?"

A grammatical error is a common locution, but "an error in grammar" is to be preferred as avoiding what is sometimes considered as a violation of grammatical precision.

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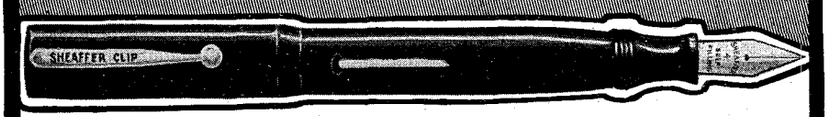

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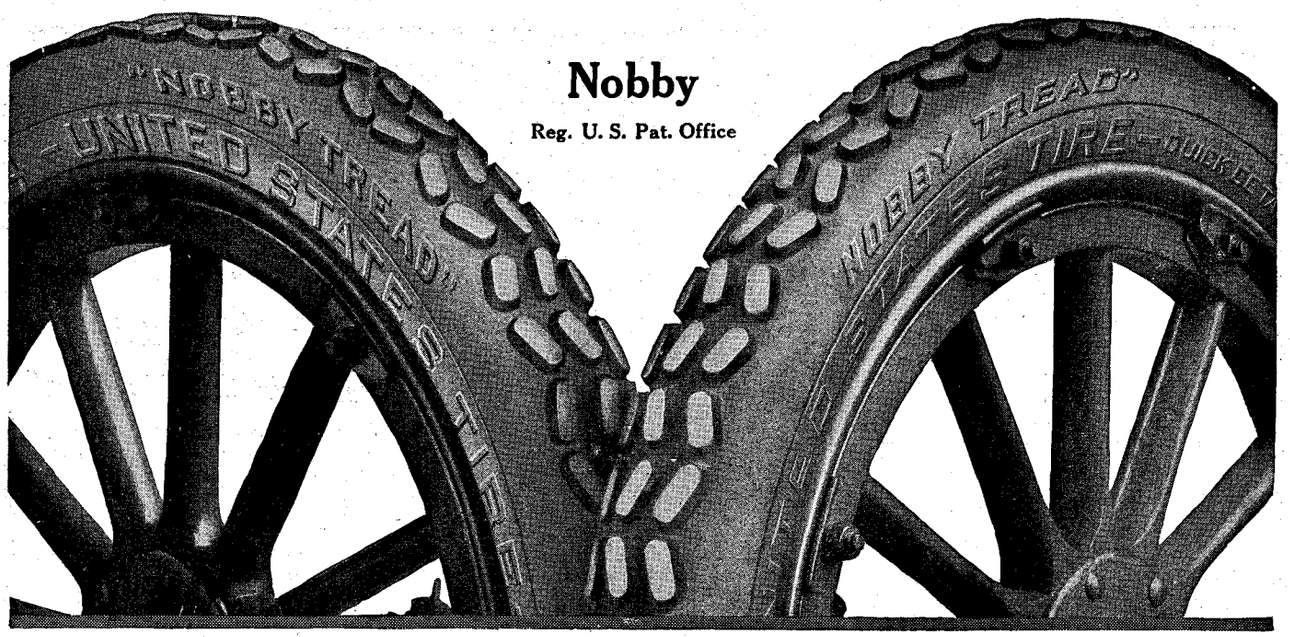

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